



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013



### Getting started

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### Graph view

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### Interpreting results

Includes: Confidentiality, relative standard error, summation and additivity

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### Getting Started

#### HOW TO GET ACCESS

To gain access to TableBuilder, you will need to first register and then apply within the Registration Centre (the ABS online registration system for products including TableBuilder, DataAnalyser and Census DataPacks). TableBuilder datasets are a paid service, prices are detailed in Microdata Prices.

For further information see How to register. If you have questions relating to this process, email Microdata Access Strategies.

When you first log into TableBuilder you will see the following screen:

The screenshot shows the TableBuilder interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Data Catalogue' (which is selected), and 'Explore'. The left sidebar, titled 'Open selection', lists various datasets as folders, such as 'AG\_CENSUS\_2011\_folder', 'Barriers and Incentives to Retirement', 'Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia, Nov 2011', etc. The main content area is titled 'TableBuilder' and contains an introduction about its purpose and features. It lists 'Features include:' such as constructing tables, displaying counts, selecting categorical variables, calculating means, creating custom ranges, and saving tables as CSV, Excel, or SDMX. A note at the bottom says 'A list of TableBuilder datasets can be found on the [Expected and available Microdata](#) web page.'

On this screen you can:

- select an available database
- select a saved table from a previous TableBuilder session.

The left panel displays the databases and tables you may access:

This screenshot shows the 'Open selection' panel on the left side of the interface. It displays a hierarchical list of datasets. Under 'Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2009', there is a single entry 'Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2009'. Under 'Education and Work, May 2011', there is a single entry 'Education and Work, Australia, May 2011 (0)'.

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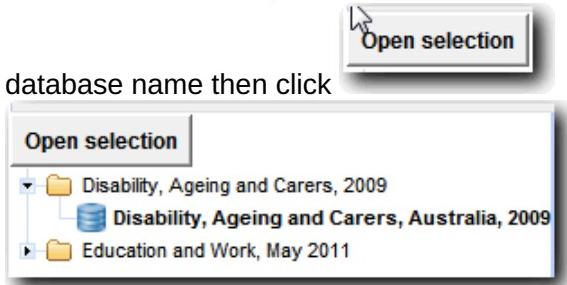
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### Select an Available Database

To select a database, double click on the name of one of the available databases or click once on the



database name then click



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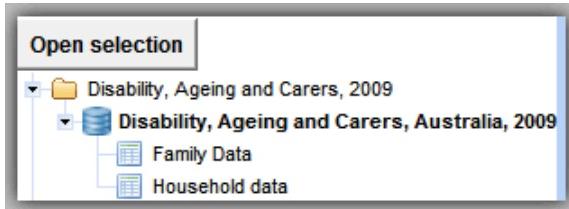
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### Select a Previously Saved Table

If you have saved a table in a previous TableBuilder session, it will appear in the left panel, under the database name where you saved the table. Double click on the saved table name or click once on the saved

**Open selection**

table name, then click on



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### Timing Out

If there has been no activity on your work for approximately 15 minutes, the session will time out and close. **Note that you will lose any unsaved data.** If this occurs, you will need to log in again to continue working in TableBuilder.

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### Table View

The Table View function allows users to view and customise a single table.

The screenshot shows the Table View interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Table View' (which is selected and highlighted in blue) and 'Graph View'. Below the tabs, a blue header bar contains three links: 'Customise Table', 'My Custom Data', and 'My Tables'. The main content area has a title 'Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2009' and a sub-instruction 'Select items below, then build your table.' It includes buttons for 'Add to Row', 'Add to Column', and 'Remove from Table'. A message at the bottom says 'Collapse All | Un-tick All | 0 items selected.' To the right of this is a sidebar with a trash can icon, a 'Retrieve Data' button, an 'Automatically Retrieve Data' checkbox, and a dropdown menu for 'RSE: Summation'. Below the sidebar, a note states: 'For further information see [About this data](#), [Data Confidentiality](#), [Relative Standard Error](#)'. It also says 'The table is empty.' and provides instructions: 'You can customise the table (Income units, Families, Households, All conditions, Broad act Persons, Assistance providers) by selecting [Customise Table](#)'.

In Table View you can:

- create a new table
- customise your table
- view previously saved tables
- move data items around the table
- remove data items from the table
- sort data
- hide and show totals
- convert labels to codes
- view the data as percentages
- save tables for use in later sessions
- download the table in Excel, CSV or SDMX format.

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### Customise Your Table

To customise your table use the **Customise Table** tab on the upper left of the **Table View** page. Here you can customise the data in your table.

You can:

- add new data items to your table
- remove data items
- change the data items
- change the structure of your table.

For help creating custom data to use in your table see [My Custom Data](#).

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### Add, Remove or Change Data Items in a Table

The Customise Table pane allows you to add, remove and change data items in your current table.

#### Adding data items to your table

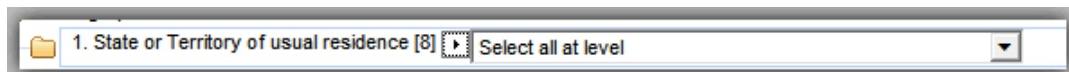
Open the Customise Table pane by clicking on the tab.

This will open a control pane giving you access to all the data items or characteristics available for the chosen database.

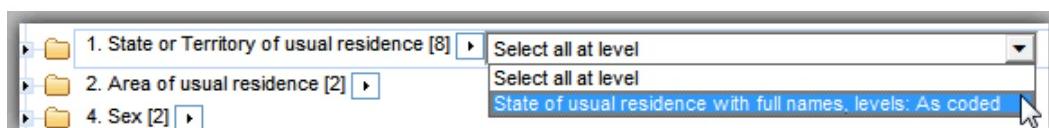
Click the button to expand the tree structure to the level required. Data items that appear in bold are already in the table.

**To select individual data items**, expand the list to the desired level and tick only the required data items within the same category.

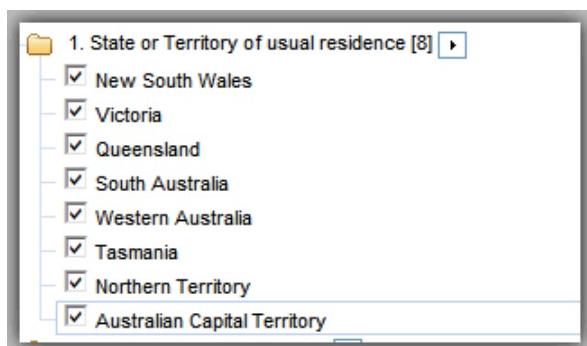
To deselect individual data items (before adding to the column or row), click on the tick box again to deselect the data item.



Select the data item name for which you would like all categories selected. For example, the user would click on the **State or Territory of Usual Residence**.



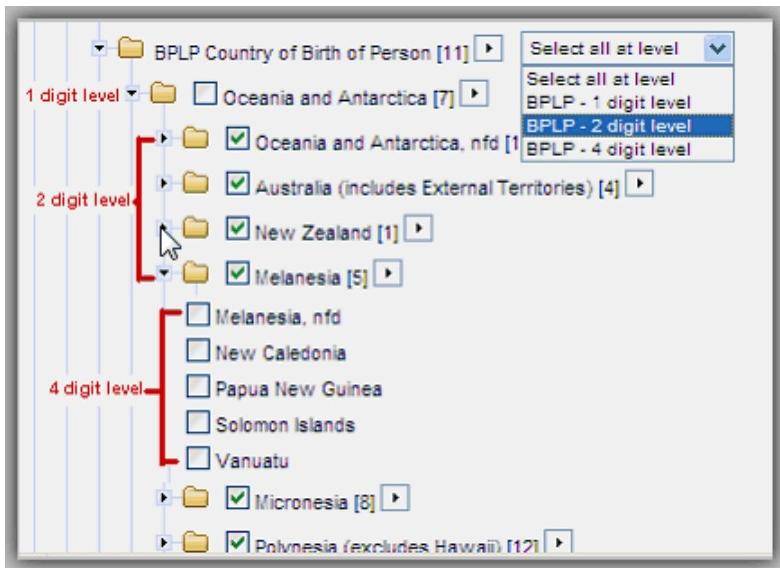
This will automatically select **all** the data items **within** that category as shown in the example below.



**Note:** There is a limit in adding hierarchical data items in a table. Refer to the **Common errors in adding data items to tables** section below for more information.

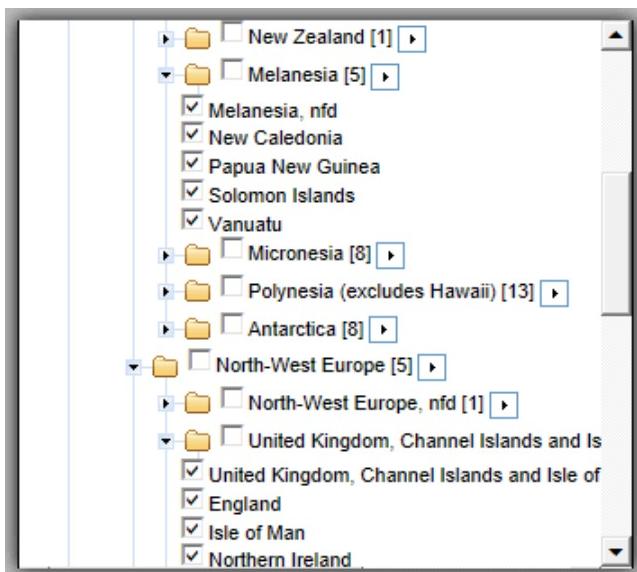
**To select hierarchical data items**, e.g. BPLP Country of Birth of Person, you will have to choose at which

level of the hierarchy you want to **Select all** from.

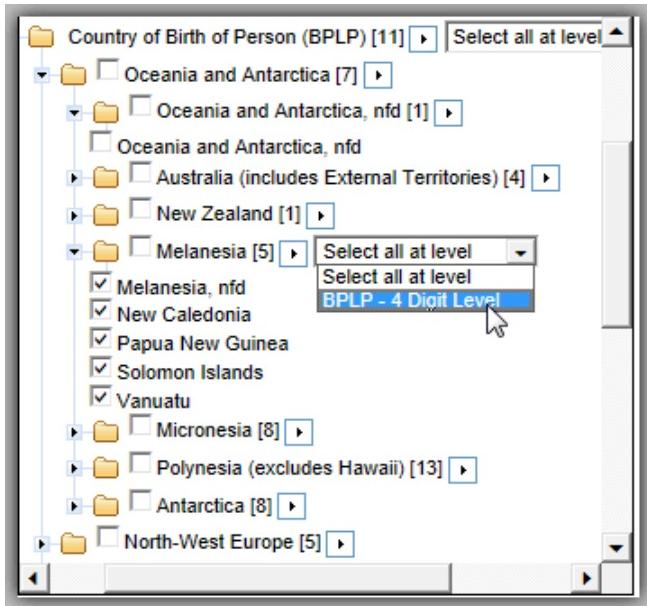


For example, if within the (BPLP) Country of Birth of Person hierarchy you click on the **Select all** arrow and you will be able to select data at the 1, 2 or 4 digit level:

- selecting the BPLP - 1 digit level option, will select all 11 regions, i.e. the data at the highest level (Oceania and Antarctica, North-West Europe etc.)
- selecting the BPLP - 2 digit level option, will select all 38 groups within all regions, i.e. the next lowest level (Oceania and Antarctica nfd, Australia (includes External Territories) etc.)
- selecting the BPLP - 4 digit level option, will select all 284 individual countries within all groups within all regions, i.e. the data at the lowest level (Melanesia nfd, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, United Kingdom, nfd, Channel Islands, England, Isle of Man, etc.)

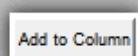
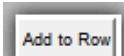


If you use a **Select all** arrow next to a data item lower down in the hierarchy, only data items that are from within that category will be chosen (as shown below).



To deselect all data items, click on the **Untick all** link at the top of the **Customise Table** box. The **Untick all** deselects all data items in all categories. To deselect data items from a single category, you must individually deselect those data items.

### Adding selected data items



To add the selected data items to the table, click the **Add to Row** or **Add to Column** button, depending on where you would like the data items to appear in the table. Once added to the table, the selected data items turn bold in the control pane.

If data items from another category are already present in the row or column, adding another data item from another category will create a nested table. For example, if "Social marital status" , is already in a table (row), then adding 'Sex' will result to the nested table shown below.

**Social marital status and Sex**  
 Counting: Weighted Sum of Person level  
 For further information see [Data Confidentiality](#)  
 Table cell count, including totals: 15 (1 columns x 15 rows).

	Counting	Weighted Sum of Person level
Social marital status ↑↓○○	Sex ↑↓○○	↑↓
Not applicable	Male	-
	Female	-
Married in a registered marriage	Male	-
	Female	-
Married in a defacto marriage	Male	-
	Female	-
Not married	Male	-
	Female	-
Total	Male	-
	Female	-

You can customise the table (Household level, Persons in household level, Alcohol level - long term, Medication level) by selecting [Customise Table](#).  
 NOTE: Retrieve data to view table annotations.

### Field Exclusion Rules

Certain groups of similar variables, such as geographical variables, are restricted from being used together in a table. These restrictions are in place in order to protect against the release of confidential data.

The collections of similar variables restricted in this way are called 'field exclusion groups', and they can be discovered by consulting the TableBuilder section of the help documentation for the specific survey or other dataset.

**Example.** The geographical variable 'Area of usual residence' has already been added to the table, and if a user tries to add 'Remoteness areas', an error is triggered: **Maximum number of fields in exclusion group exceeded.**

The screenshot shows the TableBuilder interface. On the left, there's a tree view of data items under 'SYN\_LW\_2010\_v3\_q15s2'. Under 'Geography', 'Area of usual residence [2]' is selected. On the right, a message box displays the error: 'Maximum number of fields in exclusion group exceeded.' Below the message are buttons for 'Retrieve Data' and 'Automatically Retrieve Data', and a dropdown for 'RSE: Summation'. To the right of the message is a table titled 'SYN\_LW\_2010\_v3\_q15s2' with the heading 'Area of usual residence by Number of Persons'. It shows three rows: 'Capital City', 'Balance of State/Territory', and 'Total'. A note at the bottom says 'You can customise the table (Qualifications) by selecting [Customise Table](#). NOTE: Retrieve data to view table annotations.'

In the example above, the geographical variables 'Area of usual residence' and 'Remoteness areas' are part of a field exclusion group, and cannot both be used in the one table. Because 'Area of usual residence' is already in the table, an attempt to add the variable 'Remoteness areas' will be blocked, and an error message will be displayed.

### Common errors in adding data items to tables

**Cannot add to COLUMN, You already have items of that type in the ROW.**

If the selected data items to add to the table are from a category that already exists in the table, then they must be added to that same table dimension (Row/Column) or the above error will appear.

**Example:** if you already have 'Australian Capital Territory', 'New South Wales' and 'Queensland' in a row and will then try to add 'Victoria', 'South Australia' and 'Tasmania' in a column, the above error will appear.

**You have selected items from multiple fields or more than one layer on one field, multiple fields/layers are currently not supported.**

Data items from different levels of a category (hierarchy) cannot be added to the table simultaneously.

**Example:**

The screenshot shows a tree view of data items. At the top level is 'Country of birth - classification suits SuperCross (3)'. It has three children: 'Oceania and Antarctica [7]', 'North-West Europe [5]', and 'North-West Europe, nfd [1]'. The first two have checkboxes next to them, while the third does not.

Data items from two different categories cannot be added to the table simultaneously.

**Example:** Selecting 'Age' and 'Sex' and adding this to row simultaneously.

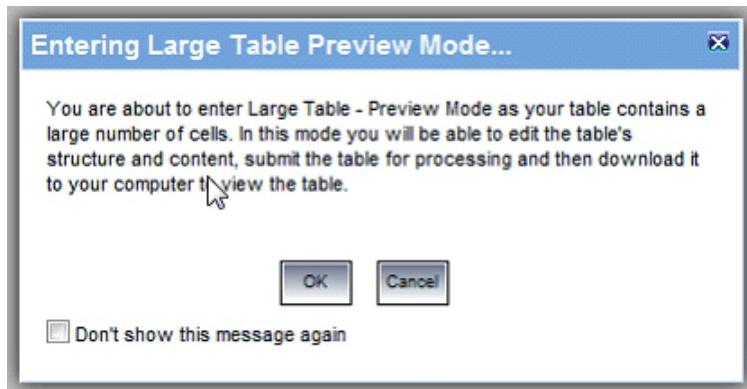
**Maximum number of fields in exclusion group exceeded.**

This error occurs when you try to add too many variables of a particular type to a filter. Certain groups of similar variables, such as geographical variables, may not be used in combination in order to protect against the release of confidential data.

For more information, see the 'Field Exclusion Rules' section above. For information about which combinations of variables are disallowed, consult the TableBuilder section of the survey (or dataset) specific help documentation.

### Large Table – Preview Mode

If you try to create a table with large number of cells, you may get a message as shown below:



In this case, you will be able to see and edit the structure of the table but no data will be shown. Instead, you need to download the table to see the data itself.

Refer to the My Tables section for more details on large table.

### Some Internet Explorer 9 issues

In some cases, using Internet Explorer 9 browser distorts the display of TableBuilder as shown below:

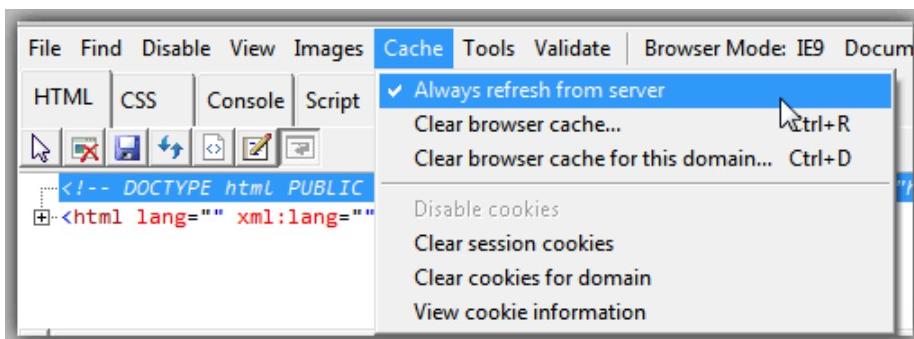
The screenshot shows the TableBuilder interface. On the left, a tree view displays summation options, specifically focusing on the 'Age (bottom code 15 to 19 years single years 20)' category, which is expanded to show individual age groups from 15 to 49 years. On the right, a table view titled 'Age (bottom code 15 to 19 years single years 20)' shows a list of these age categories.

Age (bottom code 15 to 19 years single years 20)
15 to 19 years
20 years
21 years
22 years
23 years
24 years
25 years
26 years
27 years
28 years
29 years
30 years
31 years
32 years
33 years
34 years
35 years
36 years
37 years
38 years
39 years
40 years
41 years
42 years
43 years
44 years
45 years
46 years
47 years
48 years
49 years

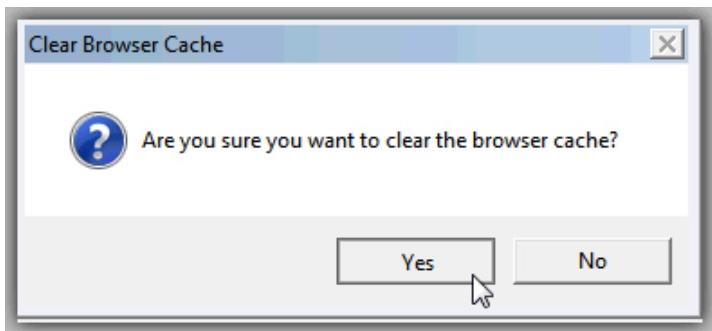
To address this issue, you need to clear your cache and temporary internet files.

#### To clear the cache:

- Log into TableBuilder
- Click F12 to open developers tool



- Click Clear browser cache
- Click Yes

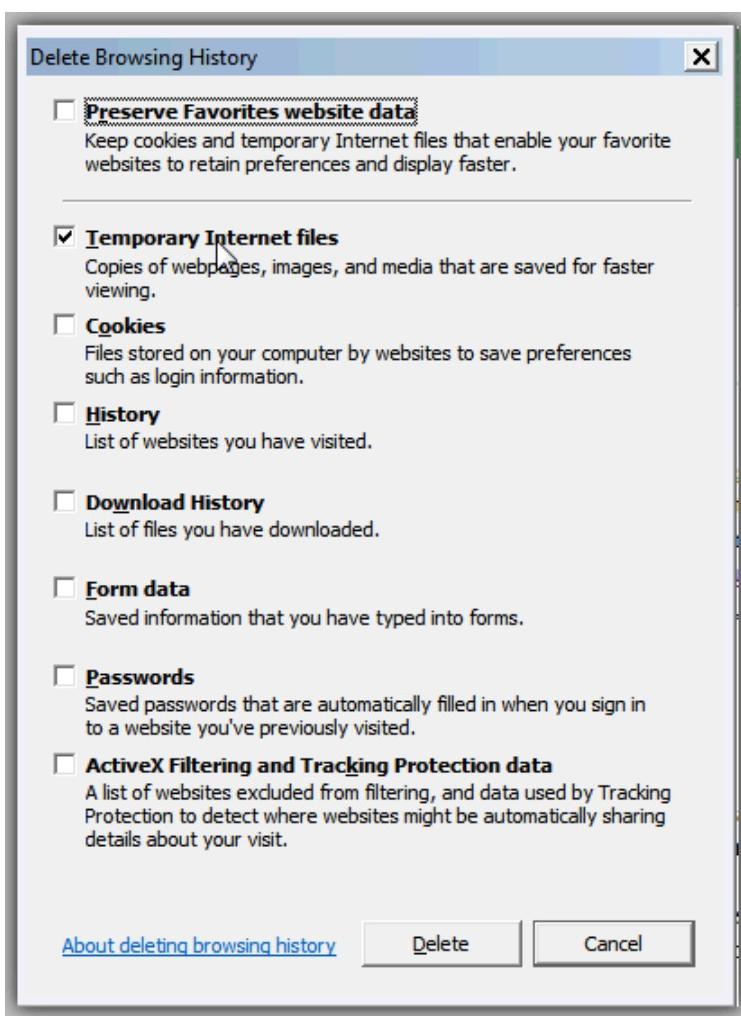


(v) Tick **Always refresh from server** (as shown above).

#### To clear the temporary internet files:

(i) Log in to TableBuilder

(ii) Press **Ctrl**, **Shift** and **Delete** buttons at the same time. Ensure that **Temporary Internet files** had been ticked as shown below.

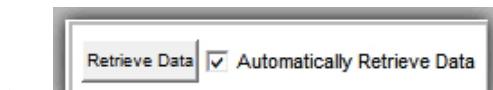


(iii) Click **Delete**

#### Retrieving the data

Once you have added the data items to the table, click the  button to populate your table with data.

Alternatively, prior to clicking **Add to Row** or **Add to Column** you can tick the **Automatically Retrieve Data**



box . This will automatically populate your table after each change. The default setting will be off due to the time it takes to refresh and populate tables each time if left on.

## Common error/message in retrieving data to tables

**ERROR: The table has been suppressed as it is too sparse.**

The above error will be generated if the percentage of non-zero cells in the table with 1 or 2 contributors reached a certain threshold.

Display of 'np'. This means that the data is not available for publication.

## Removing data items from the current table

To remove an individual data item from the table:

(i) Click the button to expand the data item structure to the level required. The data items available to remove will be in bold.

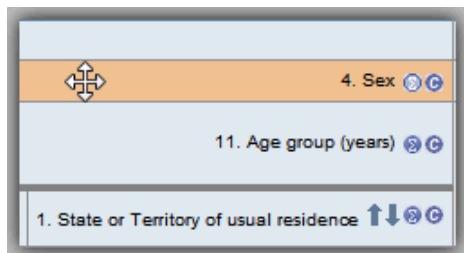
(ii) Tick the boxes beside the data items to be removed.



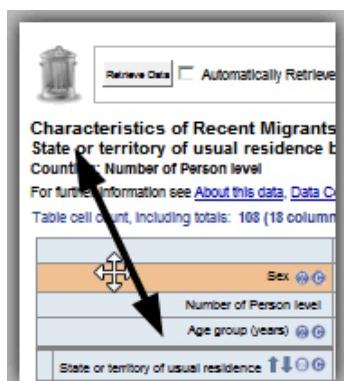
(iii) Click the button to remove the selected data items from the table.

## To remove an entire data item from the table

Place your cursor on the data item you wish to remove, it will change colour and your cursor will turn into a 4-way arrow.



Drag the item over the garbage bin above the table, the bin lid will open and you can drop the data item in. It is removed from the table and the data will refresh.



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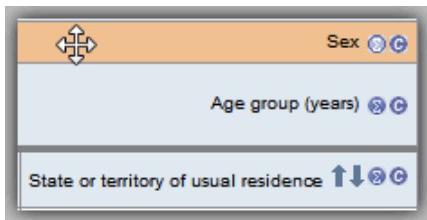
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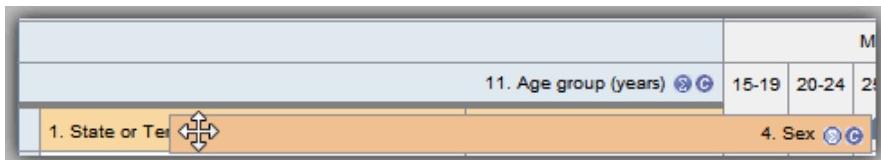
### Move Data Items Around in a Table

To move a data item to another position in the table you use the drag and drop method.

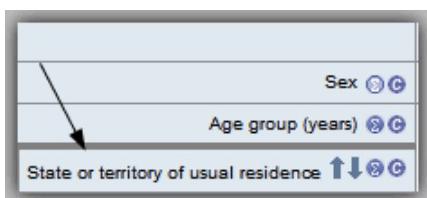
Place your cursor on the data item you wish to move. The data item will change colour and your cursor will turn into a 4-way arrow.



Click and drag the heading to the position you would like to move it to. As you move it around, the area underneath will change colour to show that the data item can be dropped there. Drop the data item in the position required.



**Note:** Data items dropped above the grey line will appear in the column position while data items below the grey line will appear in the row position.



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### Add Totals in a Table

You can add totals to the column or row by selecting the sigma symbol . To remove the total from a column or row deselect the sigma symbol.

	Number of Person level		Number of Person level	
	4. Sex		Males	Females
9. Main English-speaking countries				

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### Convert Labels to Codes

You can change the descriptive labels in your columns or rows to codes. Select the icon.



In the example below, Males and Females have now changed to numerical codes. 1 = Male and 2 = Female



Click the icon again to restore the labels.

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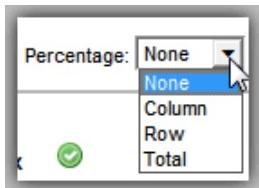
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### View Data as Percentages

After you have built your table you can choose to view the data as percentages. There are three ways to display your data as percentages: by row, by column or by total. In the **Percentage** drop down menu above the table select an option:



The table will update with data as percentages of the selected option.

To remove the percentages from the table select **None** from the drop down menu.

#### Percentage by Column

All data is shown as a percentage of the column total:

SEX P Sex ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ		Male	Female	Total
State/Territory (STE) ↑↓ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ		↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
New South Wales		32.81%	32.84%	32.83%
Victoria		24.50%	24.50%	24.50%
Queensland		20.19%	20.16%	20.17%
South Australia		7.52%	7.52%	7.52%
Western Australia		9.90%	9.90%	9.90%
Tasmania	↑↓	2.34%	2.35%	2.35%
Northern Territory		1.08%	1.09%	1.08%
Australian Capital Territory		1.63%	1.64%	1.63%
Other Territories	↑↓	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

#### Percentage of Row

All data are shown as a percentage of the row total:

	Sex ♂ ♀	Male	Female	Total
State or territory of usual residence ↑↓ ⌂	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
New South Wales	49.19%	50.81%	100.00%	
Victoria	49.48%	50.51%	100.00%	
Queensland	49.58%	50.42%	100.00%	
South Australia	49.16%	50.84%	100.00%	
Western Australia	50.73%	49.27%	100.00%	
Tasmania	49.08%	50.94%	100.00%	
Northern Territory	50.80%	49.20%	100.00%	
Australian Capital Territory	48.79%	51.21%	100.00%	
Total	49.50%	50.50%	100.00%	

## Percentage of Total

All data are shown as a percentage of the table total:

Number of Person level	Number of Person level (000's)		
	Sex ♂ ♀	Male	Female
State or territory of usual residence ↑↓ ⌂	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
New South Wales	32.31%	32.72%	32.51%
Victoria	25.24%	25.26%	25.25%
Queensland	19.85%	19.79%	19.82%
South Australia	7.36%	7.46%	7.41%
Western Australia	10.57%	10.07%	10.32%
Tasmania	2.25%	2.29%	2.27%
Northern Territory	0.83%	0.79%	0.81%
Australian Capital Territory	1.58%	1.63%	1.60%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

This page last updated 19 June 2013

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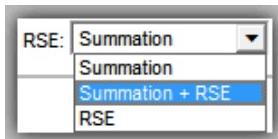
# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### View Relative Standard Errors (RSEs)

In the RSE drop down menu select either Summation + RSE, which displays the relevant RSE next to the data, or RSE, which only displays the RSE.



**Note:** RSEs are not available for all databases. They are typically available from survey-based databases that are subject to sampling variability. For more information on RSE, refer to Relative Standard Error, or the ABS Microdata web pages.

### Common messages relating to RSEs

#### RSE annotations

Annotation Descriptions	
Symbol	Description
--	Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
-	Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

**NOTE: In percentage view, RSE Annotations are not available; RSE values are accessible.**

This means that if a user is in the percentage view, although the RSE values are still displayed in TableBuilder, the RSE annotations as shown above are not shown.

#### Poor quality table

**WARNING: The table has a large number of unreliable estimates and should be used with caution.**

#### Suppressed RSE

If the RSE exceeds a specified threshold value, the RSE is suppressed as shown in the example below. The annotation 'np' means that the data is not available for publication.

** 1.6 (np)	** - (np)	** 1.6 (np)
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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### Add Sum, Median or Mean to a Table

The **Summation Options** in the **Customise Table** pane allows you to add, remove and change the choice of whether the table contains estimates of the sum, mean, or median of a continuous variable, or contains estimates of population sizes.

A table which contains the Sum of a continuous variable will only include those units that have a valid value. That is, units with responses such as 'N/A' or 'Did not respond' will be excluded. Note that, the responding sample is determined for each individual cell of the table, including total cells.

A table with 'Mean' or 'Median' of a given continuous variable added to it will likewise only apply to those units that have a valid value.

**Note:** For proper interpretation of tables of Sums, Means or Medians, it is critical that the Data Item List for the survey is consulted. Read the sections '**Interpreting Means and Sums**' and '**Interpreting Medians**' found below.

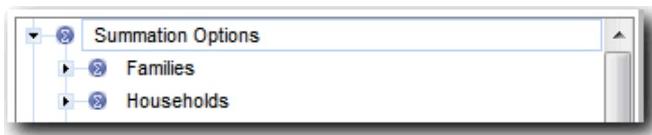
### Adding a Sum to an empty table

Start with an empty table.

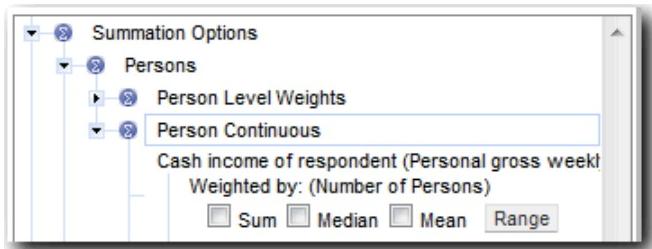
Open the 'Customise Table' pane by clicking on the tab.

This will open a control pane giving you access to all the data items or characteristics available for the chosen database.

Click the button next to the category **Summation Options** to expand the tree structure.



Navigate the tree structure to find a continuous variable, for example **Cash income of respondent (Personal gross weekly)**, and check the tick box for **Sum**.



Click **Add to Column**.

You can now add any other data items you wish to be included in your table by following the instructions in Add, Remove or Change Data Items in a Table.

## **Adding a Mean to an empty table**

Follow the same instructions as for '**Adding a Sum to an empty table**', except click the tick box for **Mean** before clicking **Add to Column**.

## **Adding a Median to an empty table**

Follow the same instructions as for '**Adding a Sum to an empty table**', except click the tick box for **Median** before clicking **Add to Column**.

## **Changing a Summation Option**

A table that you have created may already have a Sum, Mean, or Weight Summation Option added to it. To change the Summation Option, simply use the Customise Table pane to check the new summation option to be used, and then click **Add to Column** or **Add to Row** depending on where the existing Summation Option is located. That is, if the existing Summation Option is a row variable, you should click on **Add to Row**. The new Summation Option will replace the old one in the table. Click **Retrieve Data** to populate the new table. For common errors relating to Summation Option, refer to the Common Errors section below.

Note that if you start with an empty table and begin adding categorical variables to the table, the default summation option will be automatically applied to the table, and the following message will appear:

 Please note that the default summation option has been applied to the table.

If you want to change the summation option, follow the above instructions.

## **Interpreting Means and Sums**

Care must be taken when interpreting estimates of mean and sum of a continuous variable. You should always read the entry for the continuous variable in the Data Item List for the survey and examine the Population, and the 'special response' categories. The Data Item List for a survey can be found in that survey's help pages link.

A continuous variable on a survey dataset has an associated range of 'valid value' responses, and also may have various categories of response that are 'special', for example one special response may be 'Not applicable', and another 'Not stated'. These special responses may occur for a variety of reasons, such as the relevant survey question not applying to certain units, or the information being unable to be determined. The survey documentation should be consulted for detailed information.

Whenever a sum or mean is requested for a continuous variable, the statistic is estimated for the variable's reference population with a valid response.

A continuous variable that does have possible special responses will appear in two different sections of the Customise Table pane. It will appear as a selectable Summation Option, and will also be present as a categorical variable under the relevant grouping. The version that appears as a categorical variable contains Data Items for each of the special response types, and one for 'valid' responses. Using this variable, population estimates of the various special response types (such as 'No Response') can be obtained. It is highly recommended when interpreting a table of means or sums of a variable that the corresponding categorical variable be used in separate tabulations of population counts.

For example, if you were examining a table of means of 'Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls)', looking up the Data item List for the survey you may find the following:

**Table 1:** Extract of Data Item List (illustrative only)

SAS Name	Items & Categories	Population
ALINTWK	<b>Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls)</b>	All persons 15 years and over
	0. Not applicable	
	Greater than 0 but less than 9997. Continuous	
	9997. No alcohol consumed	
	9998. Not stated/not known	

This variable only applies to the population of persons 15 years and over, and it excludes units for which the value is 'Not stated or not known', or 'No alcohol consumed'. So if a mean of this variable is taken, say for Males, this mean is for Males aged 15 and over who consumed some alcohol over the reference week. Note that this value would have been very different if instead the data was arranged so that 'No alcohol consumed' was included as a valid value of '0'.

Suppose you then construct a table of Mean of 'Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls) by Sex', and you wish to interpret the results.

**Table 2:** Mean of Estimated average daily intake (in mls), by Sex.

Weighted mean of Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls)		Weighted mean of Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls)		
Sex of person (3)		Male	Female	Total
		31.6	16.8	25.2

The value of 31.6 reported in the first cell is an estimate of mean Estimated average daily intake (in mls) of Males aged 15 and over, who did consume some alcohol during the week, excluding those persons for which we could not know or they would not state their answer if surveyed.

You can then use the corresponding categorical variable for Estimated average daily intake (in mls) to obtain estimates of the size of the population to which the above estimate applies, as well as the sizes of the populations to which it does not apply (for example, because the variable is 'Not Applicable').

**Table 3:** Estimates of population counts for valid responses and categories of special responses, Mean of 'Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls)'

Number of Person level Sex of person (3)	Number of Person level (000's)		
	Male  	Female  	Total  
A valid response was recorded.	5,882.8	4,442.3	10,325.0
Did not drink in last week	2,950.4	4,601.5	7,551.9
Not stated/not known	* 9.6	** 5.0	* 14.6
Not applicable	2,161.3	2,049.2	4,210.5
Total	11,004.1	11,097.9	22,102.0

From the above table you can see that there is an estimated 11.0 million Males in Australia, and these are divided into an estimated 2.16 million for which the average daily intake is Not Applicable (including those Males under 15 years), an estimated 2.95 million who did not drink in that week, an estimated 9.6 thousand who either would not state or would not know if asked, and an estimated 5.88 million who had an estimated daily intake that is not zero.

The estimate of Mean 'Estimated average daily intake over week (in mls)' for Males of 31.6 from Table 2 applies to the estimated population of 5.88 million Males who had an estimated daily intake that is not zero from Table 3.

In summary, it is important to use the survey's Data Item List and to examine the special response populations when interpreting a mean or sum of a continuous variable.

## Interpreting Medians

When interpreting a table of median estimates, it is important to understand the subpopulation for which the estimate applies. As described in the section above on Sums and Means, the subpopulation for which each median is estimated is the variable's reference population with a valid response. The survey's Data Item List is crucial for understanding the continuous value responses and other responses for the relevant variable.

If it is a small number of units constituting a cell's reference population with a valid response, the cell may be suppressed, showing a value of '0' or 'np'. The suppression occurs to prevent the release of disclosive information.

The Relative Standard Error (RSE) for each median estimate is estimated using the Woodruff method, which is a replicate weight method.

## Common Errors

In the current implementation of TableBuilder, only one Summation Option can apply to each table. If a user will add more than one Summation Option in the table an error will occur and the following message will be displayed:

**You are adding more than one summation options to table, only one summation option is allow per table for current databases.**

To avoid this error, replace the existing Summation Option from the table as described in the section above **Changing a Summation Option**.

All tables must have a Summation Option present in order to obtain estimates. If an attempt is made to remove the Summation Option, the following error will be displayed:

**You must have one summation in the table at all times.**

To prevent occurrence of this error, follow the instructions above for **Changing Summation Option**.

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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### Create Custom Ranges

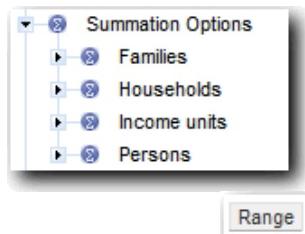
For each continuous variable on the dataset, you can create Custom Ranges to be used in tables.

**Note:** Care must be taken when interpreting tabulations featuring a Custom Ranges variable. Read the **Using Custom Ranges** section below.

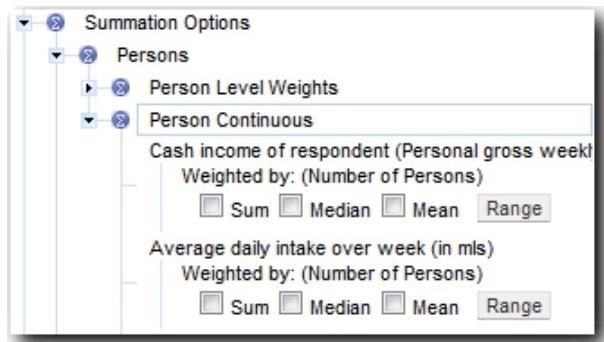
### Creating Custom Ranges

Open the **Customise Table** pane by clicking on the tab.

Click the button next to the category **Summation Options** to expand the tree structure and find a continuous variable.



Click on the box under the continuous variable, for example 'Cash income of respondent (Personal gross weekly)'.



The Custom Ranges and Quantile dialogue box will appear. When this box first opens, the Custom Ranges

tab is open by default. You can also open the **Custom Ranges** tab by clicking . This tab allows you to choose at which values to start and end your set of ranges, and how wide to make each range.

Enter a name for the Custom Range variable by clicking on the **Name** field and typing. Enter **From** and **To** values by clicking the appropriate fields, and also enter an **Increment**.

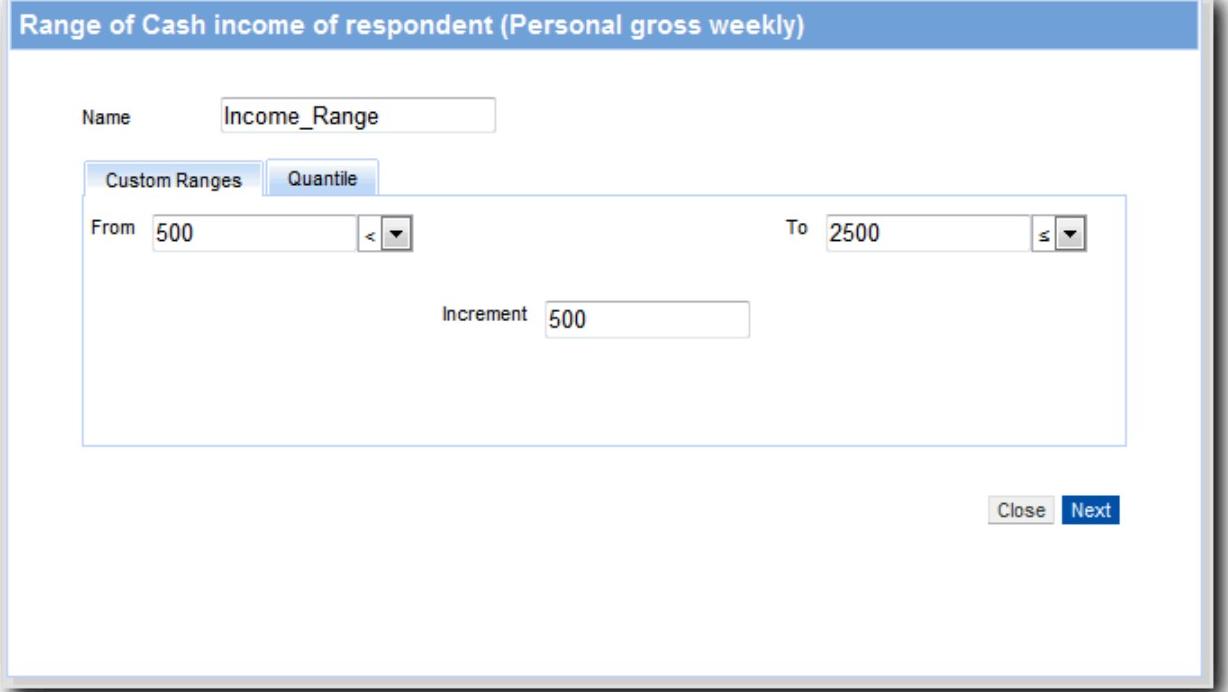
**Range of Cash income of respondent (Personal gross weekly)**

Name

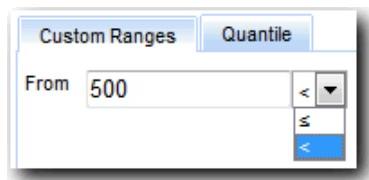
**Custom Ranges** **Quantile**

From  <   
To  ≤

Increment



Click the drop-down button  next to the **From** field and choose between whether to include the lower boundary or upper boundary in each range. Refer to the '**Boundary Inclusion Choice**' section below for details.



Click the  button to proceed to the next window. A dialogue box showing a preview of the custom ranges will appear.

**Note:** If an error occurs at this point, refer to the section '**Common Errors**' below.

## Range of Cash income of respondent (Personal gross weekly)

### Income\_Range

Custom ranges of Cash income of respondent (Personal gross weekly)

Ranging from 500 or less to More than 2,500 in increments of 500

- 500 or less
- More than 500 to 1,000
- More than 1,000 to 1,500
- More than 1,500 to 2,000
- More than 2,000 to 2,500
- More than 2,500

[Back](#) [Close](#) [Create](#)

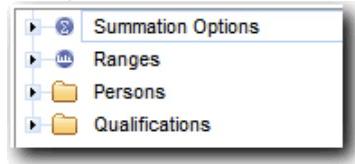
If you wish to create the ranges as shown, click  . Otherwise you can click  to return to the previous dialogue box, or click  to cancel the Custom Ranges creation.

Once you have clicked  , the dialogue box will close. The Custom Ranges variable will now have been created and can be used in a table. The Custom Ranges variable is saved, and when you log off and log back in at a later time it will still be available for use.

## Using Custom Ranges

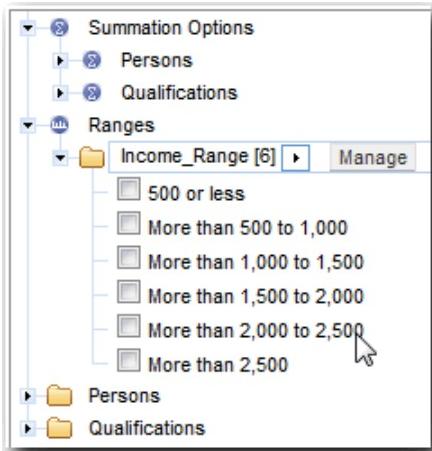
To use a Custom Ranges variable in a table, it must first have been created. Once created, a Custom Ranges variable appears grouped with all other created Custom Ranges variables and Quantile variables under the grouping

**Ranges** within the Customise Table pane.



Click the  button next to **Ranges**.

Each of the categories within **Ranges** can be added, removed, and changed in a table in the same way as standard data items. See the Add, Remove or Change Data Items in a Table section for details.

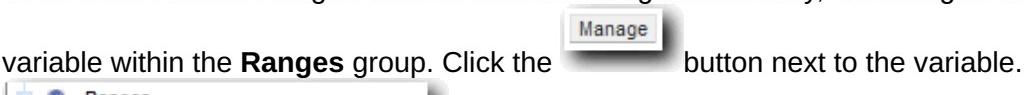


Note that when using a Custom Ranges variable in a table, the ranges span all valid values for that variable. The table will not include units which did not provide a 'valid' response for that variable. Even if you add all data items within a Custom Ranges variable to a table, the grand total of the table may be reduced due to units without a valid value being excluded.

You should always read the entry for the continuous variable in the Data Item List for the survey and examine the Population, and the 'special response' categories. The Data Item List for a survey can be found in that survey's help pages link. Refer to the subsection 'Interpreting Means and Sums' of section Add Sum, Median or Mean to a Table for more information on valid values and special responses.

### Deleting Custom Ranges

To delete a Custom Ranges variable that is no longer necessary, first navigate the tree structure to that



The Custom Ranges Management dialogue box will appear. Click to permanently delete the Custom Ranges variable.

A confirmation dialogue box will appear showing any Groups (created from the My Custom Data pane) and any tables you have saved that use this Custom Ranges variable. These will be deleted along with the

Custom Ranges variable if you click .

Once deleted, that Custom Ranges variable will no longer appear in the Customise Table Pane.

### Cloning Custom Ranges

To create a Custom Ranges variable similar to a previously created one, navigate the tree structure to the

previously created variable and click the button.

Click the button. The Custom Ranges and Quantiles dialogue box will open with the parameter values of the existing Custom Ranges variable entered. These parameter may be edited, and the name can be changed before clicking the button and continuing the creation process.

### Boundary Inclusion Choice

When creating custom ranges, you need to specify whether you want each range to include its

upper boundary or include its lower boundary. This is done by clicking the drop-down button  next to the **From** field and choosing the inequality. When this is done, the symbol displayed next to the **To** field will automatically update to the opposite symbol.

With the selection  next to the **From** field,



From	500	<	=
To	2500	=	<
Increment	500		

each range includes its upper boundary and does not include its lower boundary. The first two ranges created with the above selection would be '500 or less', and 'More than 500 to 1,000'.

With the selection  next to the **From** field,



From	500	>	=
To	2500	=	<
Increment	500		

each range includes its lower boundary and does not include its upper boundary. The first two ranges created with the above selection would be 'Less than 500', and '500 to less than 1,000'.

## Common Errors in Creating Custom Ranges

### Error: Please enter a name

You must enter a name for the Custom Ranges variable.

### Unsupported field name length. Field names cannot be longer than 25 characters

Your selected name cannot be longer than 25 characters. Choose a shorter name.

### Field name "Example\_Income\_Range" is not unique

You already have created a Custom Ranges variable or Quantile variable with this name. If this error occurs, choose another name.

### Please check that your ranges are between 300.00 and 3,000.00, with an increment of at least 300.00 but not exceeding the difference between 300.00 and 3,000.00, and that there are at most 1,000 ranges

This error means that the creation of the Custom Ranges variable was not permitted because of the parameter choices. Compare the error message to the entered values in order to understand why the Custom Ranges were not permitted. The numerical values in this error may differ depending on the dataset and the continuous variable. Ensure that the **Increment** is no more than the difference between the **From** and **To** values, and that there would be no more than 1,000 ranges created with the entered parameters.

In order to prevent confidential data from being released, for each variable there is a limited range of values within which ranges may be defined. Additionally, there is a limit on how narrow the ranges may be.

### Value is not a number

Ensure that the values entered for **From**, **To**, and **Increment** are numeric. If this error occurs, replace any non-numeric values with numeric values. You may be unable to change tabs unless this is done.

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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### Create Quantiles

For each continuous variable on the dataset, you can create quantiles including deciles, quintiles, quartiles and the median. You can choose the subpopulation for which to estimate quantiles. When creating quantiles, you will first receive a table of the estimated quantiles together with RSEs, and you may then choose to save the quantiles as a Quantile Ranges variable. The Quantile Ranges variable can then be used in tabulations.

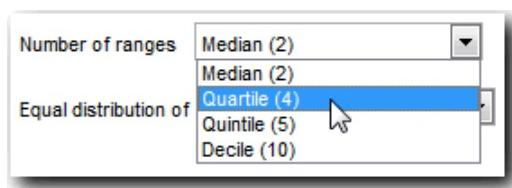
**Note:** Care must be taken when creating and interpreting Quantiles or tabulations featuring a Quantile Ranges variable. Read the subsections **Generating Quantile Boundaries and Quantile Ranges** and **Interpreting Quantiles** below.

### Generating Quantile Boundaries and Quantile Ranges

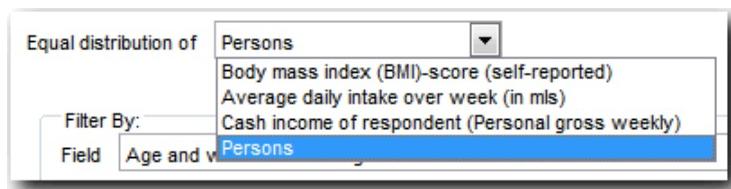
In the **Customise Table** pane, click the button next to Summation Options, and navigate to a continuous variable, for example 'Body mass index (BMI)-score (self-reported) Weighted by: (Number of Persons)'.

Click the button underneath the continuous variable. The Custom Ranges and Quantile dialogue box will open. Click the button to open the Quantile tab.

Click the Name field and enter a name for the Quantile field. Click the drop-down button next to **Number of Ranges** to choose from Median, Quartile, Quintile, and Decile options.



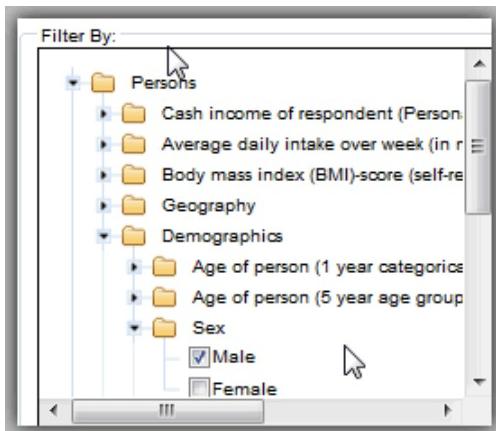
Click the drop-down button next to **Equal distribution of** and choose the Distribution variable.



**Note:** For an ordinary quantile, ensure that the appropriate level is chosen as the Distribution variable, and do not choose a continuous variable here. Refer to the **Equal Distribution Quantiles** section below for details.

Choose the subpopulation for which quantiles will be generated by using the **Filter By** section.

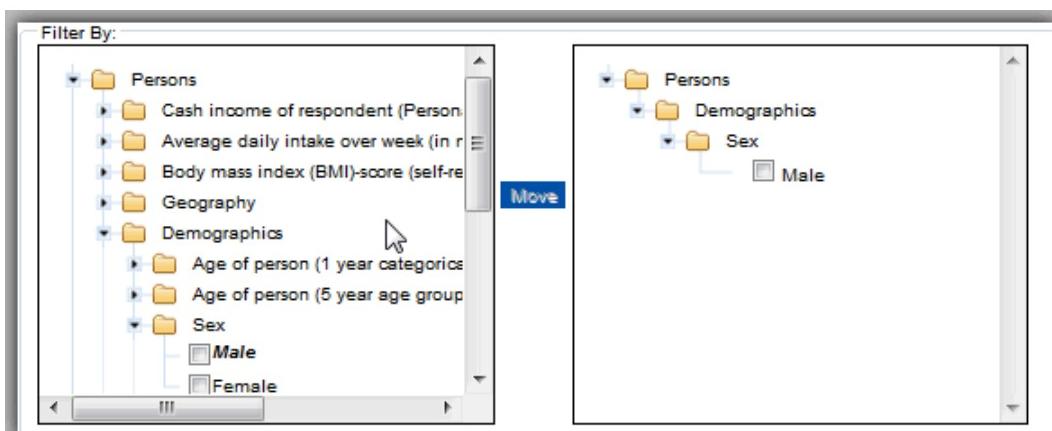
Navigate the data item list to the values you wish to be included in the filter.



Click the tick boxes next to the data items you wish to be included in the filter, for example Sex being 'Male',

**Move**

as shown above. Then click the **Move** button. The window on the right displays the filter, and will be updated to include the variable and data items moved.



More variables and data items can be selected using the same process. Data items and variables can also

**Move**

be removed from the filter by selecting tick boxes in the window on the right and then clicking . Refer to the subsection **Interpreting Quantiles** for more details on how to interpret a quantile with a filter.

**Next**

When you have finished editing the filter, select the **Next** button. The window will update to show the estimated quantile boundaries along with their RSEs. If instead an error occurs, please refer to the 'Common Errors' subsection.

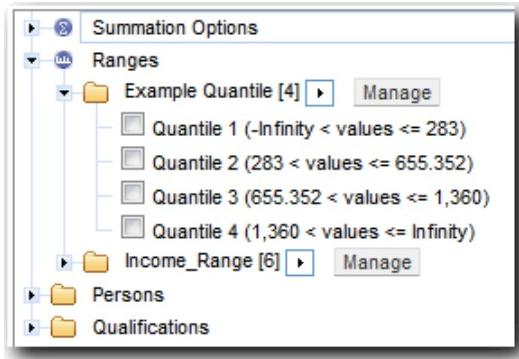
You may now choose to:

**Download**

- download the displayed table in csv format by clicking **Download**
- go back and edit the request by clicking **Back**
- cancel by clicking **Close**, or
- create a Quantile Ranges variable by clicking **Create**.

**Create**

If you click **Create**, the boundaries will be used to create a new variable with the name you entered and which can be accessed from the Ranges group in the Customise Table pane.



For interpretation of the Quantile Ranges variables in tables, refer to the **Interpreting Quantiles** section below.

Note that when using a Quantile Ranges variable in a table, the ranges span all 'valid' values for that variable. The table will not include units which did not provide a valid response for that variable. Even if you add all data items within a Quantile Ranges variable to a table, the grand total of the table may be reduced due to units without a valid value being excluded.

You should always read the entry for the continuous variable in the Data Item List for the survey and examine the Population, and the 'special response' categories. The Data Item List for a survey can be found in that survey's help pages link. Refer to the **Interpreting Means and Sums** section of Add Sum, Median or Mean to a Table for more information on valid values and special responses.

### **Deleting and Cloning Quantile Ranges variables**

Navigate to a Quantile Ranges variable by expanding the Ranges section in the Customise Table pane.



Click the **Manage** button next to a Quantile Ranges variable and the Quantile Ranges Management dialogue box will open. From this dialogue box it is possible to clone or delete Quantile Ranges variables.

Refer to the section Create Custom Ranges for more details. Note that if you delete a Quantile Ranges variable, any Groups created from the My Custom Data pane and any tables you have saved that use this Quantile Ranges variable will also be deleted.

### **Interpreting Quantiles**

## Range of Body mass index (BMI)-score (self-reported)

Equal distribution of      Number of ranges  
**Persons**                    **4**

Filter By:

Produces

Range	Max	RSE
1	21.31	1.29%
2	29.08	1.25%
3	38.42	1.61%
4	$\infty$	*

[Download](#) [Back](#) [Close](#) [Create](#)

In the above example, the estimates are quartiles of the variable 'Body mass index (BMI)-score (self-reported) Weighted by: (Number of Persons)', for the subpopulation of persons with Sex being Male. The window on the right displays the quantiles, where the Range column shows the number of the quantile, the Max column shows the value of the quantile and the RSE column the estimate's RSE. In the example, the first quartile (25<sup>th</sup> percentile) is 21.31 with RSE 1.29%, the second quartile (50<sup>th</sup> percentile) is 29.08 with RSE 1.25%, and the third quartile (75<sup>th</sup> percentile) is 38.42 with RSE 1.61%. The value for the final range is always shown with infinity, as this range has no maximum. Please note that this example does not use genuine survey data and is only for illustrative purposes.

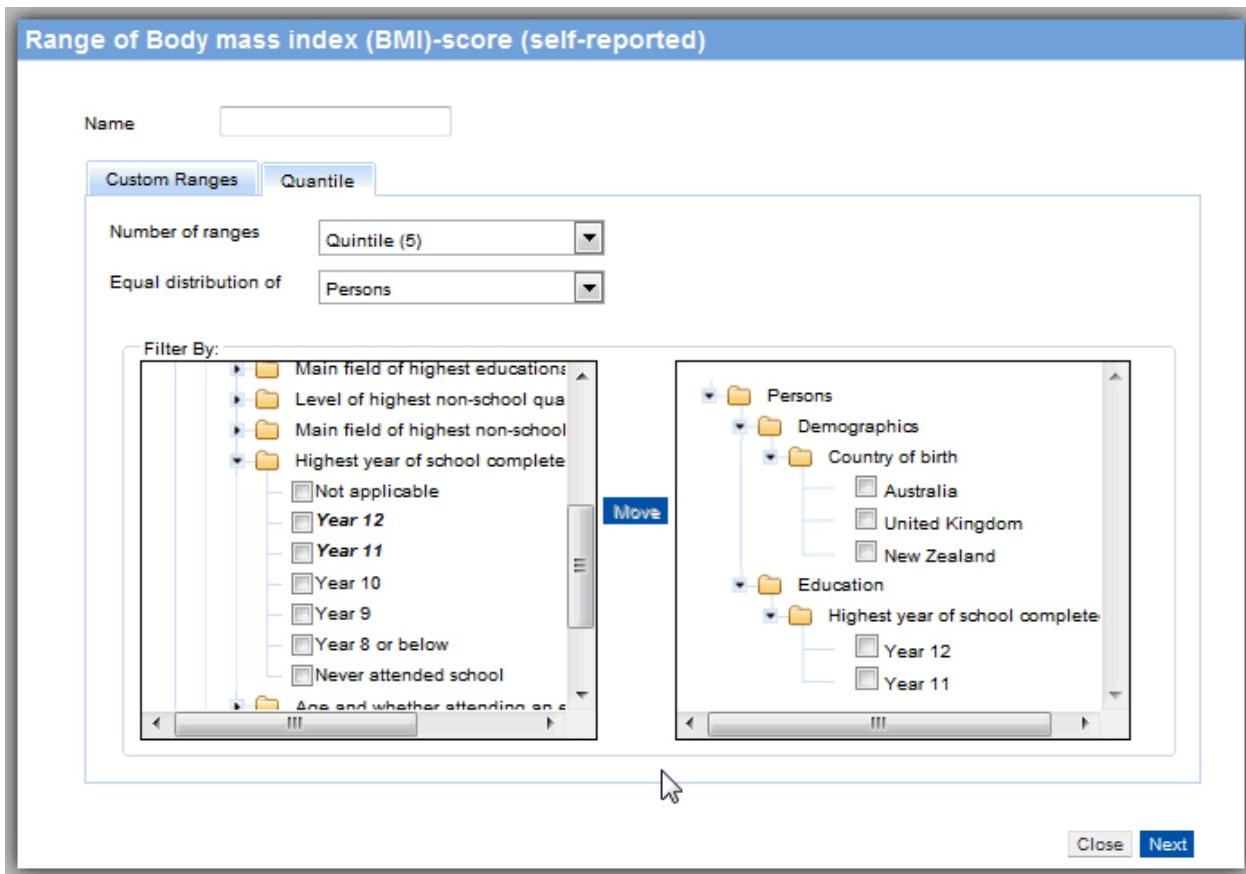
In some situations, it is possible that an estimate of a quantile may be displayed, but the estimate of the RSE is displayed as . This occurs when the RSE could not be calculated reliably, and in this case the estimate should be treated with caution.

[Create](#)

If you create a Quantile Ranges variable by clicking the button, the first range will have no minimum value and the last range will have no maximum value. This is why the value of Max for the last entry is displayed as with no RSE ().

Note that if you want the subpopulation to be the entire population, you should leave the filter empty.

When multiple variables with multiple data items are present in the Filter By pane, the population is filtered by restricting to units that belong to at least one of the data items, for each separate variable. For example, in the filter below, the subpopulation is all persons who have Country of birth being Australia, United Kingdom or New Zealand, AND have Highest year of school completed being Year 12, or Year 11.



It is possible to use variables from different levels of the data in a filter. For example, it is possible to use a filter of 'State or Territory' being 'NSW', a Household level data item, when requesting quantiles of a Person level data item such as 'Age of Person'. If this is the case, the population is filtered by restricting to the appropriate collection of units. Continuing the example, the population over which quantiles are estimated would be those persons belonging to a household in NSW.

Once the Quantile Range variable has been created and is used in a table, it applies to the entire population, and not to the subpopulation that the quantile refers to.

For example, if the 1<sup>st</sup> Quantile Range above was selected from the Ranges Group and used in a table of estimated counts, the estimates would be estimated counts of the entire population, and not restricted to persons with particular values for Country of Birth and Highest Year of School Completed.

## Equal Distribution Quantiles

You can generate ordinary quantiles, and you can also generate different **Equal Distribution** Quantiles. By selecting a continuous variable as the 'Equal Distribution by' variable, you can obtain groups that contribute the same proportion of the total of that variable, rather than groups that have the same proportion of the total number of units.

For example, suppose that the variable 'Average daily intake over week (in mls)' is selected as the



continuous variable (by clicking on the button next to this variable). Suppose that deciles are selected and that the filter is Sex being Male. There is only one remaining setting to choose: the 'Equal Distribution of' variable.

- If 'Persons' is selected as the 'Equal Distribution of' variable, then the deciles of 'Average daily intake over week (in mls)' will be created. These deciles can be interpreted as equally distributing the number of persons into ten groups. Each group has an equal share of the number of persons: 10%.
- If 'Average daily intake over week (in mls)' is chosen as the **Equal distribution of** variable, then the deciles created do not equally distribute the number of persons into ten groups. Instead, it is 'Average daily intake over week (in mls)' that is equally distributed amongst the ten groups, so that each of the ten groups created represents a 10% share of the total of 'Average daily intake over week (in mls)'

within the subpopulation of all Males.

**Note:** It is important that if you want to generate ordinary quantiles, you ensure that the **Equal distribution of** variable is the appropriate weight, and is not a continuous variable.

**Note:** The **Equal distribution of** variable cannot contain negative values.

## Common Errors

### Error: Please enter a name

You must enter a name for the Quantile Ranges variable.

### Unsupported field name length. Field names cannot be longer than 25 characters

Your selected name cannot be longer than 25 characters. Choose a shorter name.

### Field name "Example\_Income\_Range" is not unique

You already have created a Custom Ranges variable or Quantile variable with this name. If this error occurs, choose another name.

### Quantile filter forbidden by rules: Maximum number of fields in exclusion group exceeded.

This error occurs when you try to add too many variables of a particular type to a filter. Certain groups of similar variables, such as geographical variables, may not be used in combination in order to protect against the release of confidential data. Ensure the variables in your filter are not too similar in nature and try again. Please see the subsection **Field Exclusion Rules** of the section of Add, Remove or Change Data Items in a Table.

### Quantile can't be applied when the values from the distribution field are negative.

This error occurs when you try to select an **Equal Distribution of** variable that takes negative values, for example some variables concerning personal and household income. Currently, **Equal Distribution** quantiles can only be calculated when the **Equal Distribution of** variable is non-negative.

### This quantile is not allowed because there are too few records

The subpopulation you have filtered to is too small for the fineness of quantiles selected. The quantiles will not be calculated in order to protect against the release of confidential data. Change the filter so that the subpopulation is larger, or choose a fewer number of quantiles (for example, try median instead of deciles).

#### Error:

At least one of the calculated quantiles falls below the minimum permitted value of 300.00. Please select a smaller number of ranges.

or

#### Error:

At least one of the calculated quantiles exceeds the maximum permitted value of 2000.00. Please select a smaller number of ranges.

In order to prevent confidential data from being released, for each continuous variable there is a limited range of values within which ranges may be defined. The occurrence of the above error means that the highest decile boundary would fall outside of that range. Choosing a lesser number of quantiles (for example, try quintiles instead of deciles) may result in quantiles that are within the allowable range.

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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

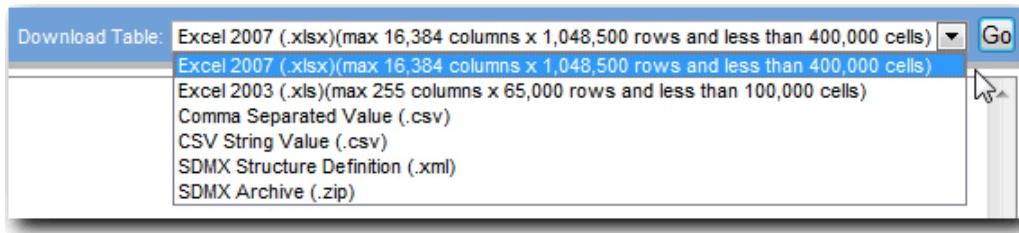
### Download a Table

You can download your table in the following formats to use in other applications:

- Microsoft Excel 2003 (.xls)
- Microsoft Excel 2007 (.xlsx)
- Comma Separated Value (.csv)
- Comma Separated Value String (.csv)
- SDMX Structure Definition (.xml)
- SDMX archive (.zip).

**Note:** A table saved as an Excel (.xls) or Comma Separated Value (.csv) file cannot be uploaded to TableBuilder in a future session.

(i) Select the file type from the drop down menu at the top right of the table view screen.



(ii) Click

(iii) Select the location on your computer to save the file to and enter a file name.

**Note:** In versions of Excel earlier than 2007 the worksheet size is only 255 columns by 65 000 rows. If you are using an earlier version of Excel, data in cells outside of this column and row limit may be lost. Download as .csv instead.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Save, Clear or Print a Table

#### Saving a table

Saving a table in TableBuilder makes it possible to re-open that table within the TableBuilder system at a later time. To export your table for use in other applications, for example Excel 2003, Excel 2007, CSV or CSV string format, you must **download** the table (see Download a Table).

Follow these steps to save the table you are working on for use during later sessions.



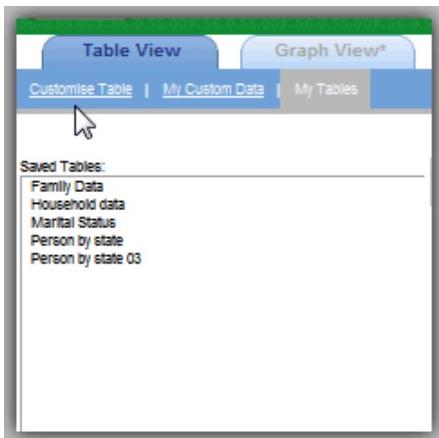
(i) Click on the button (in the tool bar above the table).

(ii) A box will appear, type in the name of your table and click on the Save Table button.



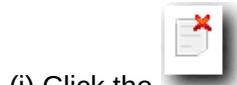
**Note:** When saving your table, your table name can be no more than 255 characters in length.

Your saved table will appear in the **My Tables** view.



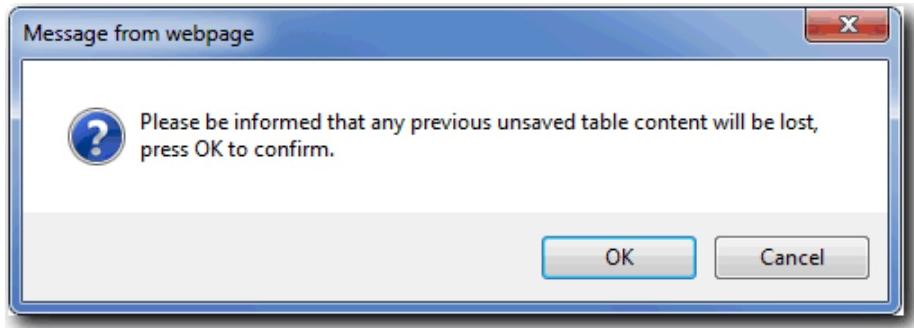
#### Clear the table

Follow these steps if you would like to remove all the variables from your table. You will still have access to the data items in the customise table pane to allow you to add them in again.



(i) Click the button (in the tool bar above the table).

A message will be displayed to advise that any previous unsaved table content will be lost.



All the same variables are available to add back into the table by clicking the **Customise Table** link. If you would like to start again with a different database, click the **Select database or Topic** link.

**Note:** After clicking the **Select database or Topic** link you cannot go back to the table that you came from and any unsaved changes in the current database will be lost.



## Printing a table

You cannot print directly from TableBuilder. To print a table, you must first download it into Excel 2003 or 2007 (.xls) format or Comma Separated Value (.csv or csv string) format. Once downloaded to another location on your computer you can open and print it.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Create a New Table or Open an Existing Table

#### Creating a new table

There are two options to start a new table:

- (i) New table in the same database



If you have been working in TableBuilder and want to start again with a new table you can click the button and all data items will be removed from the table.

You will receive the following message to confirm if you wish to continue with this action:

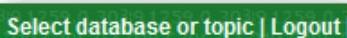


- (ii) New table in a different database

If you would like to start a new table in a different database, either click the **Select database or topic** on the top right hand of the screen.



link or



**Note:** All data in your current table will be lost if you have not saved the table before you click on the **Change database or topic** or **Select database or topic** link.

Selecting **Logout [username]** will take you back to the log in screen and all data in your current table will be lost if you have not saved the table.

#### Opening an existing table

On the **Table View** tab click the **My Tables** link. You will be taken to the **My Tables** screen where you can select from a list of previously saved tables and click **Open Table**.

Your selected custom table will appear in the **Table View** with the **Customise Table** pane open ready for use.

**Note:** After opening a new table you cannot go back to the table that you came from and any unsaved changes will be lost.

**Note:** If a user has access to more than one database and saved tables in these databases, the user will see all their saved tables irrespective of which database they opened.

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### Collapse All, Untick All or Hide and Unhide Customise Table Window

Use the **Collapse All** button in the Customise Table pane when you want to close all of the data items that are currently expanded in the tree structure and show only the highest level of the category structure.

**Note:** The data item list needs to be expanded to enable Collapse All.

Use the **Untick All** button in the Customise Table pane to deselect all data items previously selected in the category structure. This only applies to data items currently ticked. Data items already loaded into the table are not removed.

### Hide and Unhide Customise Table window

To hide the Customise Table pane click on the button.

To view the Customise Table pane again, click on the link.

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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### My Custom Data

You can use the **My Custom Data** screen to create your own groups of data items or geographies to include in your table.

The screenshot shows the 'My Custom Data' section of the TableBuilder interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Table View' and 'Graph View'. Below the tabs, a navigation bar includes 'Customise Table', 'My Custom Data' (which is active), and 'My Tables'. The main area is divided into three panels:

- Step 1. Select the Data or Geography and use arrow buttons to add to Current Group items:** This panel contains a list of categories with checkboxes:
  - Income units
  - Families
  - Households
  - All conditions
  - Broad activities
  - Restrictions
  - Specific activities
  - Persons
  - Assistance providersWith buttons for 'Collapse All', 'Untick All', and 'Help' below the list, and '>>>>' and '<<<' buttons for moving selected items between groups.
- Step 2. Enter Custom name and Click 'Save Group':** This panel has a text input field, a 'Save Group' button, and a 'Current Group items:' list which is currently empty. It also includes 'Tick All' and 'Untick All' buttons.
- My Custom Data and Geography:** This panel is currently empty.

You can edit, delete and re-name your groups at any time.

Your groups are saved in TableBuilder and you can reuse them in later TableBuilder sessions.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Create and Save Custom Data Groups

Custom data groups allow you to group similar data items or geographic areas into your own group which you can then use in your table.

Custom data groups can only be made up of data items of the same type. For example, you can create a new age group of 13 to 19 years of age and name it 'Teenagers', or create a new geographic area by grouping areas to make up your custom area. You cannot combine age and geography into one group.

[My Custom Data](#)

To create custom data groups, click on the [My Custom Data](#) link in **Table View**.

(i) Select the data items you would like use in your custom data group by expanding the category area tree in the box at **Step 1** box.

Step 1. Select the Data or Geography and use arrow buttons to add to Current Group items:

[Collapse All](#) | [Untick All](#) | [Help](#)

- Person level
  - Demographic
    - + 1. State or Territory of usual residence
    - + 2. Area of usual residence
    - + 4. Sex

Note: To expand the categories, click on the button.

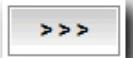
(ii) Tick the data items within the same category level you would like in your group:

Step 1. Select the Data or Geography and use arrow buttons to add to Current Group items:

[Collapse All](#) | [Untick All](#) | [Help](#)

- Person level
  - Demographic
    - + 1. State or Territory of usual residence 
      - New South Wales
      - Victoria
      - Queensland
      - South Australia
      - Western Australia
      - Tasmania
      - Northern Territory
      - Australian Capital Territory
    - + 2. Area of usual residence
    - + 4. Sex

**Note:** To untick all of the boxes you have selected, use the **Untick all** button at the top of the **Step 1** box.



(iii) Once you have selected data items for your custom group, click the button and the selected data items will move to the 'Current Group Items' box on the right.



To remove data items from the group, tick them in the Grouped Items list, click the button.



(iv) Once the grouped items list shows all of the data items you want included in your group, name your customised group by typing the desired name in the blank box at **Step 2** and then click the **Save Group** button.

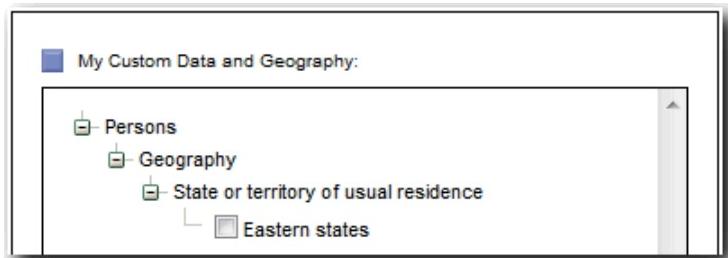
Step 2. Enter Custom name and Click 'Save Group':

Eastern states

Current Group Items: [Tick All](#) [Untick All](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> NEW SOUTH WALES
<input type="checkbox"/> VICTORIA
<input type="checkbox"/> QUEENSLAND
<input type="checkbox"/> AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The screen will refresh and your customised data now appears in the **My Custom Data and Geography** box under the category level the group was created from:



**Note:** Custom groups can only be created from within any one category level and cannot be created from multiple levels within the same category. For example you cannot make a group using Age and Occupation, however you can create a group of two states or two age groups.

**Note:** There is a limit to the amount (volume) of data you can save. You will be notified via email when you are close to reaching this limit. To free up space, it is recommended that you delete files you no longer need.

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### Copy, Edit and Delete Custom Data

Once you have created a custom data or geography group you have the option to copy (duplicate), edit or delete it in the **My Custom Data** view.

#### Copying Custom Data

(i) Locate the custom data group you want to copy in the **My Custom Data and Geography** box by expanding the category tree.

(ii) Click in the tick box next to the custom data group to select it.

```
graph TD; Root[My Custom Data and Geography] --> Person[Person level]; Person --> Demographic[Demographic]; Demographic --> State[1. State or Territory of usual residence]; State --> EastCoast[East Coast]; EastCoast -- checked --> EastCoast
```



(iii) Click the button.

A duplicate group item will appear; the name will be appended with 'Copy 1'.

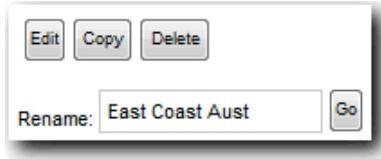
```
graph TD; Root[My Custom Data and Geography] --> Person[Person level]; Person --> Demographic[Demographic]; Demographic --> State[1. State or Territory of usual residence]; State --> EastCoast[East Coast]; State --> EastCoast1[East Coast1];
```

#### Renaming Custom Data

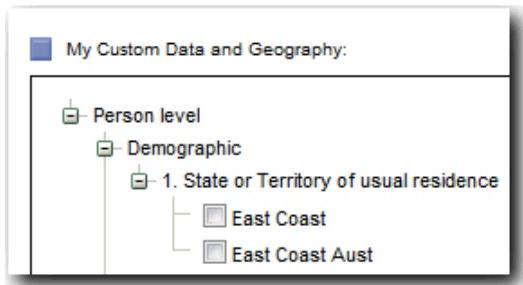
(i) Locate the custom data group you want to rename in the **My Custom Data and Geography** box by expanding the category tree.

```
graph TD; Root[My Custom Data and Geography] --> Person[Person level]; Person --> Demographic[Demographic]; Demographic --> State[1. State or Territory of usual residence]; State --> EastCoast[East Coast]; EastCoast -- checked --> EastCoast
```

(ii) Type the new name into the text box.



(iii) Click the button. The group has been renamed.



## Editing Custom Data

(i) Select the custom data or geography group to edit and click the button. The grouped items and group name will appear below at 'Step 2'.

(ii) Make changes to the grouped items using the arrow buttons and/or change the group name.



(iii) To save your changes, click on the button.



**Note:** To cancel editing at any time, click the button that appears when you are in edit mode.

## Deleting Custom Data

(i) Locate the custom data group you want to delete in the **My Custom Data and Geography** box by expanding the category tree.

(ii) Click in the tick box next to the custom data group to select it.



(iii) Click the button.

The screen will refresh and the custom group will no longer appear in the list.

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### My Tables

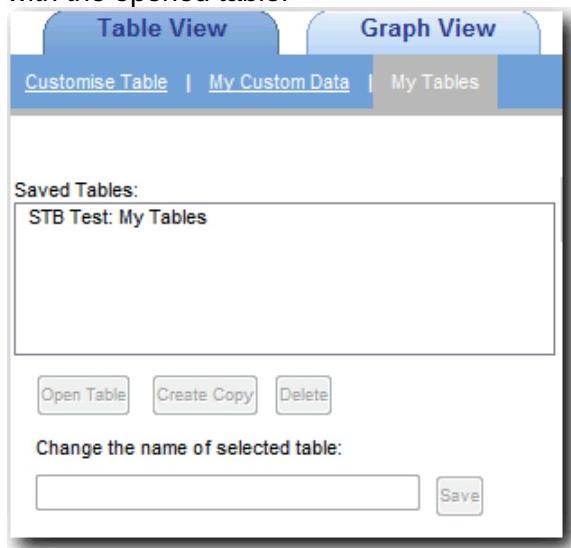
**My Tables** is a view for users to manage their saved customised tables. In this view you can:

- open a table
- copy a table
- rename a table
- delete a table.

To access the **My Tables** screen click on the  link in Table View.

#### To Open a Table

- Select the table you wish to open in the **Saved Tables** list
- Click the **Open Table** button. Note that if you already have a table built in Table View this will be replaced with the opened table.



The screenshot shows the 'My Tables' interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Table View' (selected) and 'Graph View'. Below the tabs is a navigation bar with three items: 'Customise Table', 'My Custom Data', and 'My Tables' (selected). The main area is titled 'Saved Tables:' and contains a list box with one item: 'STB Test: My Tables'. At the bottom of this list box are three buttons: 'Open Table', 'Create Copy', and 'Delete'. Below the list box is a section titled 'Change the name of selected table:' with a text input field and a 'Save' button.

#### To Copy a Table

- Select the table you wish to copy in the **Saved Tables** list.
- Click the **Create Copy** button.

The selected table name will be duplicated in the **Saved Tables** list with a sequential number appended to the end of the name. You can now rename the copy.

#### To Rename a Table

- Select the table you want to rename in the **Saved Tables** list.
- Enter a new name in the text field the list.
- Press the **Save** button.

Change the name of selected table:

## To Delete a Table

- (i) Select the table you wish to delete in the **Saved Tables** list.
- (ii) Press the **Delete** button. Note that this action cannot be undone.

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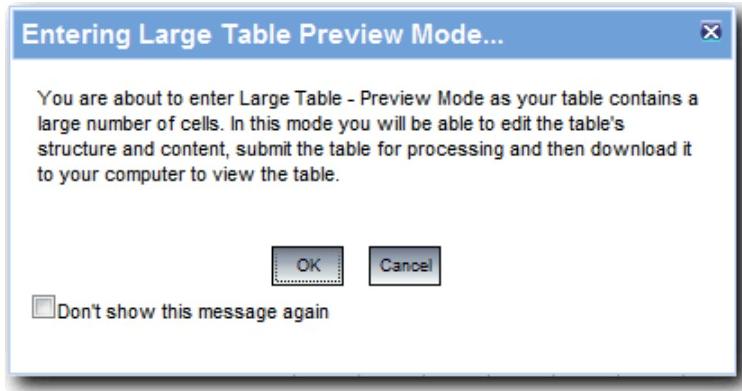
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### Large Table Preview Mode

Large Table Preview Mode allows users to create large custom tables quickly without waiting for the data to process. Once your table structure has been created your table is submitted it to a queue for processing. While your table is processing, you can continue to create more tables. When the table is ready it will be available to download directly to your computer without displaying in your web browser first.

As you are creating a table, if the table size reaches a certain threshold, TableBuilder will automatically switch into Large Table Preview mode. You can keep track of the size of your table using the cell count information above the table. The cell count includes all totals even if you have chosen not to display them.

When the Large Table Preview is activated a message will be displayed to let you know this has occurred:



The Retrieve Data button will be inactive and the Go button next to the download format options will change to **Queue Job**. The RSE and Percentage buttons will also be inactive.

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### Working in Preview Mode

You will no longer be able to see all chosen variables within the classifications you have added to your table. Instead only the first two values from each classification followed by '...', to indicate there are more items to be displayed. The data cells will contain a dash '-'.

You can continue to edit the table, alter the positions and nests of the classifications, and add or remove items as usual. At all times, only the first two values will be displayed.

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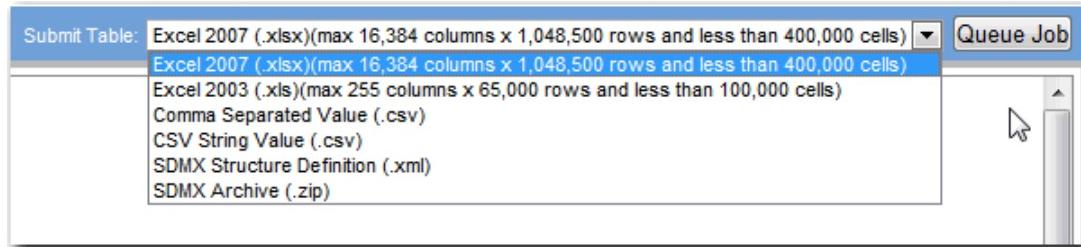
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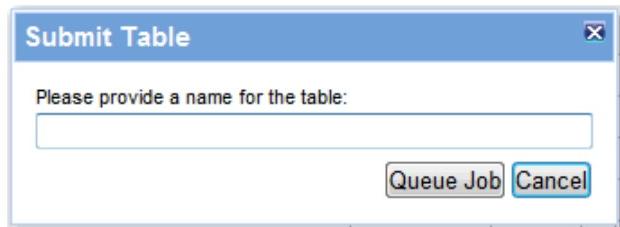
### Populating the Table with Data

In Large Table Preview mode no data will be displayed on screen in your table, and the **Retrieve Data** button will be inactive. To retrieve the data you must submit your table for processing and download it when complete.

Select the format you wish to download the table in, from the Submit Table drop down list:



Click the **Queue Job** button . A box will appear and you will be prompted to create a name for your table.



Enter the name of your table in the box and click the **Queue Job** button.

Once you have successfully named your table the following message will appear at the top of the screen:

- Your request has been successfully added to download job queue, to check progress, please go to [My Tables page](#).

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### Retrieve a Processed Table

After your table has been submitted to the queue it will appear in your list of Queued Jobs on the **My Tables** screen (accessible from the link under the Table View tab). Initially, it will display as **Running** while the large table is still being processed.

Queued Jobs:						
Name	Submission Date	Format	Expiry Time	Status	Content	Delete
Test Table	29/04/2013 @ 8:52 AM	EXCEL_2007		Running	<a href="#">view</a>	
Name	Submission Date	Format	Expiry Time	Status	Content	Delete
<span style="float: left;"> </span> <span style="float: right;">»»</span>						

This page is static. You will need to refresh the page (by clicking on the **My Tables** tab) to update the status of the queued job. When the table has been processed and populated with data the status will read **Completed, click here to download**. Click this text to download the table.

Queued Jobs:						
Name	Submission Date	Format	Expiry Time	Status	Content	Delete
Test Table	29/04/2013 @ 8:52 AM	EXCEL_2007		<a href="#">Completed, click here to download</a>	<a href="#">view</a>	
Name	Submission Date	Format	Expiry Time	Status	Content	Delete
<span style="float: left;"> </span> <span style="float: right;">»»</span>						

Click **view** to open the table layout in Large Table Preview mode in Table View.

Click  to delete the table from the job queue. You cannot undo this action.

Once you have downloaded the table, the status will change to **Downloaded, click here to retrieve file**.

Queued Jobs:

Name	Submission Date	Format	Expiry Time	Status	Content	Delete
Test Table	29/04/2013 @ 8:52 AM	EXCEL_2007		<a href="#">Downloaded, click here to retrieve file</a>	<a href="#">view</a>	
Name	Submission Date	Format	Expiry Time	Status	Content	Delete

The table will expire and be automatically deleted from the list 10 days after it is first downloaded. If you wish to view the table after this time you will need to save it.

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### Obtaining a Large Table of Percentages

After entering Large Table Preview Mode, the **Percentage** button will be inactive. If you wish to obtain a table of percentages, remove variables from the table (as described in How to Add, Remove or Change Data Items in a Table) until the table is no longer in Large Table Preview Mode. Then click **Retrieve Data**, and select the desired Percentage view, such as **Row**. Finally, add back to the table the removed variables to obtain the desired tabulation. Follow the above instructions to process and download the large table in your desired format.

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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### Graph View

The Graph View function allows users to view the data contained in their table in a variety of graph formats. There are seven graph types to choose from. The default is the Column Graph.

**Note:** Graphs in TableBuilder can display a maximum of 216 data items. If your table contains more than 216 data items you need to select which data items to display in your graph using the **selected series** list in the **Customise Graph** pane. Alternatively you can reduce the number of data items contained in your table or download your table to use in another software application with graphing functionality.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### View a Table as a Graph

After creating a table in Table View, you can view your table as a graph.

**Graph View**

To view your table as a graph, click the **Graph View** tab.

You can customise the way the graph is displayed using the **Customise Graph** pane.

To change the areas and data available to be displayed in the graph, you will need to go back to **Table View** and customise the table.

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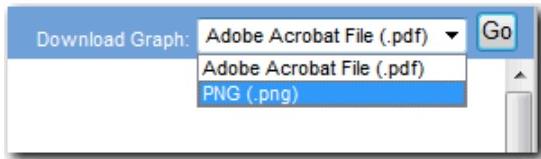
## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### Download, Print or Send a Graph

You can download a graph as an Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) file or Portable Network Graphics (.png) file.

- (i) Select the file type you wish to download from the drop down menu at the top right of the **Graph View** screen.



- (ii) Click the **Go** button.

- (iii) Select the location in which to save the file and enter a file name.

**Note:** A graph cannot be uploaded to ABS TableBuilder. To access the same graph through ABS TableBuilder in a future session you will need to have saved the table used to create the graph. You can then re-open the saved table and click on the **Graph View** tab.

To open your graph in PDF format, you will need the Adobe Reader software. If Adobe Reader is not installed on your computer, you can download the latest version for your operating system free from the Adobe website [www.adobe.com/au](http://www.adobe.com/au).

### Print and send

To print or send your graph, you will need to download the graph to your computer in PDF or PNG format, then open and print from the saved location or attach to an email to send.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Customise Graph

In the **Customise Graph** view you can

- change the type of graph
- graph by either the table row or column
- change the series (data items) displayed
- download a graph as an Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) file or Portable Network Graphics (.png) file.

The Customise Graph pane is open by default when you first open the Graph View screen.

Customise Graph

If it is not visible click  underneath the **Graph View** tab.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

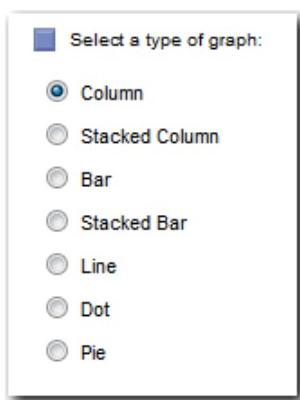
Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/06/2013

### Change the Type of Graph

There are seven different graph types to choose from. The default is a column graph.

#### To change the type of graph

(i) In the **Customise Graph** pane, click the radio button next to the graph type you would like to select.



(ii) Click the **Update Graph** button to apply your changes to the graph. The screen will refresh and you new graph will appear.

Alternatively, before making any selections, you can tick the **Automatically Retrieve Data** tick box and your graph will automatically update when you make selections.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Change what is in the Graph

Using the Customise Graph pane you can select which series from your table to display in the graph, and whether to graph by the row or column.

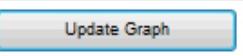
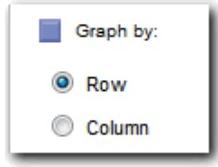
#### Graphing by Row or Column (For a column graph)

Graphing by **Row** places the data items from your table rows on the x axis of your graph, the values make up the y axis. The data items from your table columns appear in the selected series list box.

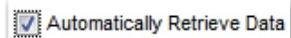
Graphing by **Column** places the data items from your table columns on the x axis of your graph, the values make up the y axis. The data items from your table rows appear in the selected series list box.

#### To change between Row and Column

(i) In the Customise Graph pane select which option you want under Graph by:



(ii) Click the **Update Graph** button to apply your changes to the graph. The screen will refresh and you new graph will appear.

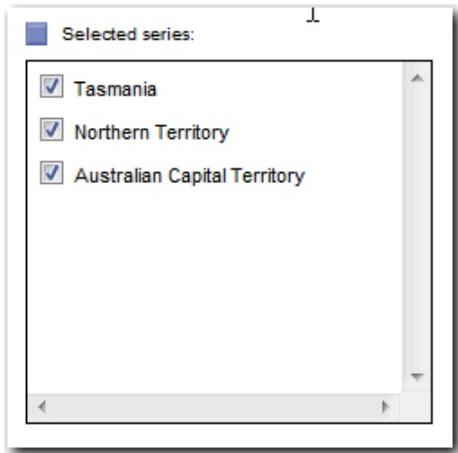


Alternatively, before making any selections, you can tick the **Automatically Retrieve Data** tick box and your graph will automatically update when you make selections.

### Selecting the Series

By default all data items are included in your graph unless your table contains more than 216 data items, in which case the graph will not appear until you have selected fewer than 216 data items in the selected series list.

If graphing by Row, the data items in the table columns will appear in the **Selected series:** box



## Change the contents of your graph

(i) Tick or untick data items in the list to select only the data items you wish to graph. You can have one or more data items selected.

**Update Graph**

(ii) Click the **Update Graph** button to apply your changes to the graph. The screen will refresh and a new graph will appear.

Automatically Retrieve Data

Alternatively, before making any selections, you can tick the  Automatically Retrieve Data tick box and your graph will automatically update when you make selections.

Only data items included in your table are available to graph.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Hide or Unhide the Customise Graph Pane

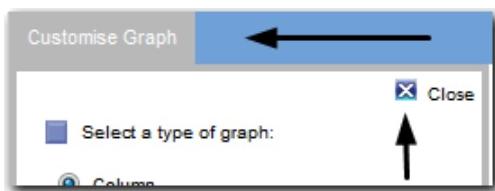
The Customise Graph pane is open by default when you first open the **Graph View** screen.

#### Hide

The button allows you to hide the Customise Graph pane and increase the visible area of your graph.

#### Unhide

To unhide the Customise Graph pane, click the **Customise Graph** link.



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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Interpreting Results

Before interpreting your results it is important to understand that confidentiality measures have been applied to the data. It is also important to understand the quality of the data produced. There are four topics in this section:

- Confidentiality
- Relative Standard Error (RSEs)
- Summation Options
- Additivity.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Confidentiality

In accordance with the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**, all the data in TableBuilder are subjected to a confidentiality process before release. This confidentiality process is undertaken to avoid releasing information that may allow for the identification of particular individuals, families, households, dwellings or businesses.

Care should be taken in analysing tables with cells that have a small count. No reliance should be placed on small number cells or cells with large percentage Relative Standard Error (RSE) values. Aside from the effects of the confidentiality process, sampling error and possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small numbers and cells with large percentage RSEs.

When analysing a table of means or sums of a continuous variable, it is recommended that the table be compared to the corresponding table of counts of units with a valid response for that continuous variable. No reliance on estimates of means or sums should be placed on cells with a large RSE or for which the corresponding cell count is small.

A technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable data in a TableBuilder product. When the technique is applied, all cells are adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in introduced random errors. However the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired.

These introduced random errors result in tables not adding up. For some datasets, there is an additional 'additivity technique' that makes small adjustments to each table to ensure it adds up.

For most datasets, the 'additivity' technique will not be implemented. Users should consult the dataset specific manual to ascertain whether this 'additivity' technique has been implemented for that dataset.

For datasets where the 'additivity' technique is implemented, secondary adjustments are made to cell values so that each table of estimates of counts will be internally consistent. ('Internally consistent' means that the interior cells add up to the totals). The tables at different geographic levels are adjusted independently, and tables at the higher geographic level may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units. A table of estimates of sums will in general not be internally consistent. Also, the technique may introduce discrepancies between tables with similar data items.

RSE estimates do not take into account the effects of the additivity technique. To ensure consistency with the cell values, the additivity technique may scale some RSE estimates.

For datasets where the 'additivity' technique is not implemented, a table of estimates of counts or proportions will in general not be internally consistent.

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Relative Standard Error

#### Surveys and other Datasets

Many of the datasets available for use in TableBuilder are survey datasets, but there may be datasets available for use that are not surveys. Please consult the TableBuilder section of the user manual for information on reliability of estimates arising from these datasets. The remainder of this section is about variability of estimates arising from survey datasets.

#### Sources of Variability

There are two sources of uncertainty or variability associated with survey estimates that are released by TableBuilder. The first source of variability is due to sampling and the second is due to random adjustment of cell values.

#### Variability due to Sampling

Since the estimates from surveys are based on information obtained from a sub-sample of usual residents of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all usual residents of all dwellings had been included in the survey. This component of variability is measured by the group Jackknife method.

#### Variability due to Random Adjustment

The random adjustment of totals and subtotals introduces another source of variability into the estimates. As these adjustments are generated in a predictable way the impact they have on estimates can be measured directly.

#### Standard Errors

The variability due to sampling and random adjustment is combined into a single measure called the Standard Error (SE). The SE indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance, because only a sample of dwellings was included, and by random adjustment.

There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and there was no random adjustment. There are about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = \left( \frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

#### RSEs of proportions and percentages

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends of the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

Note - this formula only holds when the x is a subset of y. It should not be used if this is not the case.

SEs may also be used to calculate SEs for the difference between two survey estimates (numbers or percentages). The sampling error of the difference between the two estimates depends on their individual SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{(SE(x_1))^2 + (SE(x_2))^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics of subpopulations, it is expected to provide a reasonable approximation for most differences likely to be of interest.

Note that when a table of proportions is requested, it is the RSE of each proportion that is displayed, from which the SE may be calculated. For example if the estimated proportion is 30% with an RSE of 20%, then the SE for the proportion is 6%.

In some cases, the formula for the approximation of the RSE of a proportion may be unsuitable to use because the RSE of the numerator is very close to, or below, the RSE of the denominator. In this case the RSE will be suppressed. It is recommended to use the RSE of the numerator as a proxy for the RSE of the proportion in the event of this occurrence.

### **Standard Errors of Means and Sums**

The estimates of means and sums of continuous variables are subject to sampling variability and random adjustment. As for population estimates, the variability due to sampling and random adjustment is combined into the calculated Standard Error, and the Relative Standard Error is reported. The component of variability arising from sampling is calculated using the Jackknife method.

### **Standard Errors of Quantiles**

The estimates of quantiles such as medians, quartiles, quintiles and deciles are subject to sampling variability and random adjustment. As for population estimates, the variability due to sampling and random adjustment is combined into the calculated Standard Error, and the Relative Standard Error is reported. The component of variability arising from sampling is calculated using the Woodruff method. This is also true for Equal Distribution Quantiles.

### **Reliability of Estimates**

Estimates with RSEs of 25% or more are not considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are annotated by an asterisk to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% have their RSE suppressed in order to prevent the release of confidential data, and are annotated by a double asterisk (\*\*). These estimates are considered too unreliable for general use. Occasionally an estimate of RSE may be suppressed and displayed as 'np' (not published). This occurs because the RSE cannot be estimated reliably, and in this case the RSE should be interpreted as being greater than 50%.

### **Non-Sampling Error**

The imprecision due to sampling variability and random adjustment should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and recording by interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every

effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

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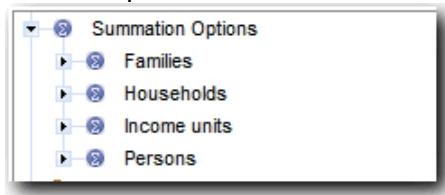
## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Summation Options

It is important to understand the type of data in the tables so that the tabulation results can be interpreted correctly. Every database has an assigned default summation option. Some databases can have more than one summation option.

For example:



The **Counting** display in the table heading shows which summation option was used in generating the table.

**Note:** Users cannot use more than one summation option when generating a table.

Example: In the table below, the count option is **Person weight**. It shows that there are 48,798,900 males, 53,889,300 females and 102,688,200 persons.

Person weight by Sex			
Counting: Person weight			
For further information see <a href="#">About this data</a> , <a href="#">Data Confidentiality</a> , <a href="#">Relative Standard Error</a>			
Table cell count, including totals: 3 (3 columns x 1 rows).			
Sex	Male	Female	Total
Person weight	48,798,900.0	53,889,300.0	102,688,200.0

You can customise the table (Household level, Persons in household level, Alcohol level, level) by selecting [Customise Table](#).

In the table below, the count option is **Household weight**. It shows that there are 9,657,200 households with male, 10,459,600 households with female and 17,347,400 households in the survey.

Household weight PAA by Sex			
Counting: Household weight PAA			
For further information see <a href="#">About this data</a> , <a href="#">Data Confidentiality</a> , <a href="#">Relative Standard Error</a>			
Table cell count, including totals: 3 (3 columns x 1 rows).			
Sex	Male	Female	Total
Household weight PAA	9,657,200.0	10,459,600.0	17,347,400.0

You can customise the table (Household level, Persons in household level, Alcohol level, level) by selecting [Customise Table](#).

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## 1406.0.55.005 - User Manual: TableBuilder, Jun 2013

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### Additivity

A technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable data in TableBuilder. When the technique is applied, all cells are adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in introduced random errors.

These introduced random errors result in tables not adding up. For some datasets, there is an additional 'additivity technique' that makes small adjustments to each table to ensure it adds up.

For most datasets, the 'additivity' technique will not be implemented. Clients should consult the dataset specific manual to ascertain whether this 'additivity' technique has been implemented for a particular dataset.

For datasets where the 'additivity' technique is implemented, secondary adjustments are made to cell values so that each table of estimates of counts will be internally consistent. ('Internally consistent' means that the interior cells add up to the totals). However, the technique may introduce discrepancies between tables with similar data items. See Tables 1 and 2 below.

Tables are adjusted independently, so a table at a higher level of a particular variable may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component lower levels of that variable. For example, a table for 'Australia' may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component states and territories.

For datasets where the 'additivity' technique has been implemented as well as for datasets where it has not been implemented, a table of estimates of sums will in general not be internally consistent.

Relative standard error (RSE) estimates do not take into account the effects of the additivity technique. To ensure consistency with the cell values, the additivity technique may scale some RSE estimates.

For datasets where the 'additivity' technique is not implemented, a table of estimates of counts or proportions will in general not be internally consistent. However, estimates will be consistent between tables. See Tables 3 and 4 below.

### Example: Tables from datasets for which the additivity technique is implemented

Person weight PAA (3)		Person weight PAA (3) (000's)		
Sex of person (3)		Male	Female	Total
Main type of milk usually consumed				
Not applicable		10,250.6	5,259.6	15,510.2
Cow's milk		9,097.6	4,362.1	13,459.7
Soy milk		7,487.2	3,615.6	11,102.8
Evaporated or sweetened condensed		5,959.6	2,936.3	8,895.9
Other type of milk		4,232.9	2,121.0	6,353.9
Does not drink milk		2,964.0	1,538.5	4,502.4
Don't know		1,590.9	750.7	2,341.6
Total		41,582.7	20,583.8	62,166.5

**Table 1:** For this dataset, the additivity technique is applied. In the above table, the rows and columns sum to the appropriate totals. (Note that the data is not genuine and is for illustrative purposes only.)

Main type of milk usually consumed by Person weight PAA (3) and Sex of person (3)	
Counting: Person weight PAA (3)	
For further information see <a href="#">About this data</a> , <a href="#">Data Confidentiality</a> , <a href="#">Relative Standard Error</a>	
Table cell count, including totals: 16 (2 columns x 8 rows).	
Person weight PAA (3)	Person weight PAA (3) (000's)
Sex of person (3)	Male
Main type of milk usually consumed	
Not applicable	10,254.7
Cow's milk	9,103.2
Soy milk	7,477.5
Evaporated or sweetened condensed	5,958.2
Other type of milk	4,235.7
Does not drink milk	2,962.6
Don't know	1,586.7
Total	41,578.5

**Table 2:** This table is also additive. However, there are some small discrepancies between Table 1 and Table 2. For example, the cell for number of Males whose usual type of milk consumed is "Not applicable" differs slightly. (Please note that the data is not genuine and is for illustrative purposes only.)

#### Example: Tables from datasets for which the additivity technique is not implemented

Daily smoker status by Person weight PAA (3) and Whether has a non-school qualification 

Counting: Person weight PAA (3)

For further information see [About this data](#), [Data Confidentiality](#), [Relative Standard Error](#)

Table cell count, including totals: 28 (4 columns x 7 rows).

Person weight PAA (3)	Person weight PAA (3) (000's)			
	Not applicable	Has non-school qualification	Does not have non-school qualification	Total
Whether has a non-school qualification  	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
Not applicable	434.4	1,257.6	352.3	2,042.2
Current daily smoker	1,744.2	5,524.0	1,850.2	9,112.2
Past daily smoker (still smokes)	3,926.2	12,012.6	3,944.6	19,908.3
Past daily smoker (ex-smoker)	3,833.7	12,111.6	3,850.5	19,806.2
Never smoked daily	1,807.9	5,573.8	1,918.4	9,310.5
Never smoked	406.3	1,177.5	411.7	1,993.4
Total	12,144.3	37,688.2	12,329.8	62,166.5

**Table 3:** For this dataset, the additivity technique is not applied. In the above table, the rows and columns generally do not sum to the appropriate totals. (Note that the data is not genuine and is for illustrative purposes only.)

Daily smoker status by Person weight PAA (3) and Whether has a non-school qualification

Counting: Person weight PAA (3)

For further information see [About this data](#), [Data Confidentiality](#), [Relative Standard Error](#)

Table cell count, including totals: 14 (2 columns x 7 rows).

Person weight PAA (3)	Person weight PAA (3) (000's)	
	Whether has a non-school qualification  	Has non-school qualification
Daily smoker status  	↑↓	↑↓
Not applicable		1,257.6
Current daily smoker		5,524.0
Past daily smoker (still smokes)		12,012.6
Past daily smoker (ex-smoker)		12,111.6
Never smoked daily		5,573.8
Never smoked		1,177.5
Total		37,688.2

**Table 4:** This table, from the same dataset as Table 3, is also not additive. However, this table is consistent with Table 3. For example, the cell for number of Current daily smokers who have a non-school qualification has the same estimate for Table 3 and Table 4 of 5,524.0. (Note that the data is not genuine and is for illustrative purposes only.)

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### Logging out

The **Logout** button is at the top right hand side of the screen once you have successfully logged into TableBuilder.

**Select database or topic | Logout**

Click **Logout** to exit TableBuilder.

**Note:** Any tables that have not been saved will be lost.

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The User Manual: TableBuilder is a comprehensive reference guide for the web interface - TableBuilder. It includes information on Getting Started, Customised data and Interpreting results from ABS data.

TableBuilder clients can create, save and export tables and/or graphs using selected variables, display counts, percentages and relative standard errors, create custom ranges from continuous variables and much more.

Further details can be on the About TableBuilder page at <http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>.

This user manual will be updated from time to time with information about the latest features of the system.

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